



# कविकुलगुरु-कालिदास-संस्कृत-विश्वविद्यालय:, रामटेकम् Kavikulaguru- Kalidas -Sanskrit -University, Ramtek

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**Trimonthly University Newsletter** 

**Special issue of Vaidarbhee-2020** 



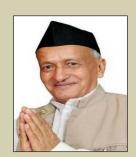
# All India Oriental Conference



10-12 Jan. 2020 at NAGPUR



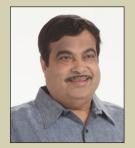
**Shri. M. Venkaiah Naidu,** Hon'ble Vice-President of India



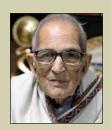
**Shri. Bhagat Singh Koshyari,** Hon'ble Governor, State of Maharashtra



**Shri. Uddhav Thackeray,** Hon'ble Chief Minister, State of Maharashtra



**Shri. Nitin Gadkari,**Hon'ble Minister of Road, Transport & Highways of India



**Prof. Satyavrat Shastri** Sanskrit Dnyanpeeth Awardee



**Dr. Vijay Bhatkar** Padmabhushan



**Prof. Gautam Patel** General President, AIOC



**Prof. Saroja Bhate** General Secretary, AIOC



Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi Vice-Chancellor, KKSU

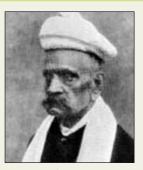


Prof. Madhusudan Penna Local Secretary, AIOC 50th Session

# पूर्वाधिवेशनद्वयस्य अखिल भारतीय प्राच्यविद्या परिषद

# पूर्वाधिवेशनां सुखद-संरमरणानि (धायाधित्राणि) Sweet-memories of past two session (Photographs)

# प्रधमाधिवेशनम्, पुणे नोव्हेंबर १९१९



डॉ. रा. गो. भाण्डारकर अध्यक्ष प्रथमाध्यवेशनम् - पुणे अधिवेशन - १९१९





# त्रयोदशम् अधिवेशनम्, नागपुरम् १९४६



डॉ. पां. वा. काणे अध्यक्ष





#### A BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH

#### **ORIGINS**

The need for periodical Conferences of scholars and students interested in the various branches of Orientalia to facilitate co-operation in Oriental studies and research, and promote social and intellectual intercourse' amongst the Orientalists of different lands came to be recognised almost from the very beginning of the Nineteenth century, but 'it received a concrete shape only in the year 1873, when the First International Congress of Orientalists was held at Paris. At the Second Session of the Congress held in London, in the following year, India was represented by Shankar Pandurang Pandit, wLile, in the subsequent sessions held in the prominent capitals of Em'ope, several Indian scholars like E. G-. Bhandarkar, I. J. Modi, K. B. Pathak and others took prominent part. The question of holding a session of the International Congress of Orientalists in India itself was mooted several times, but had to be dropped on account of its practical difficulties. The next best thing then suggested was to hold a Conference with a progiaiume more limited than that of the European Conferences (wffiich included such subjects as Egyptology or Assyriology under its purview^) in India or some other Asian country. Accordingly, in 1902, the Premiere Congress International des Etudes d'Extreme Orient was held at Hanoi in Tokin which was limited to three sections only (India, China and Japan) out of the eleven dealt with by the European Conferences.

In 1911, Professor Yogel urged upon the attention of the Conference of Orientalists, held at Simla at the invitation of the Government of India, the need and utility of (a) establishing a Central Research Institute in India and (b) of holding periodical meetings of the Orientalists c) of the 'different parts of India (i) to take stock of the various activities of the Oriental scholars in India in relation to the march of the same scholarship in Europe and America, and (ii) to promote scholarly projects of an All-India nature on co-operative lines; hut the first European War of 1914-19] 6 gave a quietus to all such "unproductiTc" schemes.

What the Government of the day would not for the time undertake, an enthusiastic hand of students and admirers of Sir Eamkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar decided to accomplish on their own initiative backed hy public support. So, an Oriental Research Institute came to be inaugurated at Poona on the 6th of July 191/, the 80th birthday of Sir Bhandarkar. In the very next year the plan of publishing a Critical Edition of the Mahabharata, the Great Epic of India, which was sponsored hy tlie Associated Academies of Europe and America, and which, aher some preliminary work, stood as good as abandoned, was formally undertaken by the same Institute; while the idea of convening an All-India Conference of Orientalists received a concrete shape by the holding of the First All-India Oriental Conference at Poona, on the 6th, 6th and 7th November, 1919, under the auspices of the same newly founded Institute.

#### The First Oriental Conference, Poona.

Certain features which distinguished this First Session of the Conference deserve to be particularly noted:

- (a) Invitations were sent to learned bodies, not only in India proper, but also in Burma and Ceylon to send delegates to the Session.
- (b) An exhibition of rare antiquities gathered from all parts of India was arranged in connection with the Conference.
- (c) The work of the Conference was carried in about twelve Sections devoted to (1) Yeda; (2) Avesta; (3) Pali and Buddhism; (4) Philology and Prakrit (5) Classical Sanskrit Literature; (6) Philosophy; (7) Modern Indian Languages; (8) Ethnology and Folklore; (9) Arabic and Persian; (10) Technical Sciences; (11) Archaeology; and (12) Ancient History; while a separate section was reserved for papers written in Sanskrit.
- (d) The visiting delegates 'were given opportunities of having first hand information regarding the literary and cultural institutions that were carrying on their activities in the several parts of the Province.

Sir R. G-. Bhandarkar was elected the President of the Conference, with two Vice-Presidents to carry on the work during his absence. Over 300 delegates representing most of the Governments, States, Universities and other learned bodies of India attended the Session. The Session involved an expenditure of over Rs. 16,000 which were raised by subscriptions and donations. The Proceedings and Transactions of the Conference (Including a selection of papers submitted) were later issued in two volumes.

### The **Hitavada**

NAGPUR ■ Saturday ■ December 14 ■ 2019

# 'Eastern norms needed for oriental studies'

#### ■ By Vijay Phanshikar

WHEN the 95-year-old Professor Satyavrat Shastri, the only Bharatiya Dnyanpeeth Award winner in Sanskrit, attends the All India Oriental Conference from January 10 to January 12, 2020, at Nagpur, he will add special value to the event that will complete 100 years of its existence.

Many such scholars of impeccable reputation and contribution to Orientology will grace the conference that President Ram Nath Kovind will inaugurate and launch a fresh search of meaning of the comprehensive subject in the contours of changing scenario of oriental studies.

As he elaborated upon the significance of the conference, Dr. Srinivasa Varakhedi, Vice

Chancellor of Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University at Ramtek and the Chairperson of



Dr Srinivasa Varakhedi

the Reception Committee, said that the event might mark a deep scrutiny of the current norms of study of orientology and might offer newer definitions of norms for scholastic consideration.

In an exclusive interview with 'The Hitavada' on Friday, Dr. Varakhedi said, in effect, that time had come to reinvent the norms and make the scrutiny of oriental studies more eastern-centric rather than continuing with the occidental (western) methodology that has often dominated the subject.

"Of course, there may not be any specifically-worded resolution to this effect, but my effort will be to offer to the iconic scholars attending the conference the idea to ponder over if truly oriental norms of study could be evolved and implemented in due course of time," said Dr. Varakhedi, who is himself a scholar of international repute with special focus on

(Contd on page 2)

(Contd from page 1)

Nyayashastra

Explaining his point of view further, Dr. Varakhedi said, in effect, that Oriental studies were dominated by methods introduced by westerners who were sincere in their effort to accumulate eastern knowledge. However, in doing so, they followed their own methodologies, which many Indian and eastern scholars found good enough. "However, there are fundamental differences between the oriental and occidental methods of study, which may even impede proper understanding of the subject in the changing Indian context of today," he added.

This conference has been a

This conterence has been a useful platform for discussing issues of collective interest in orientology. It has allowed scholars to come together everytwoyears to deliberate on trends and traditions of studies of eastern subjects that include languages such as Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Persian, Arabic among others. Eastern philosophies, sciences, life-sciences, cultures, arts and literatures also come under the oriental canopy. Ancient history, archaeology, architecture, manuscriptology also are integral parts of this wast domain of knowledge. More importantly, "this time, we have added studies of Marathi language and Marathi sanskriti -- culture -- to the spread. One very interesting addition is Sanskrit journalism of



which Nagpur used to be a national hub once upon a time because the conference is to be held in Nagpur for the first time," Dr. Varakhedi said. Such a vast theatre range of human comprehension needs

Such a vast theatre range of human comprehension needs newer norms, newer forms that would suit the oriental needs, he added.

Dr. Varakhedi agreed with the

suggestion that India is getting transformed into Bharat, which is an entirely different and current idea. In the light of this change, the need is being felt all the more that western parameters need to be changed and oriental studies be conducted on the basis of eastern norms. Oriental studies have a fairly large extent of subjective comprehension of issues, whereas the occidental norms have a greater part of what they describe as objectivism.

"But I also have an important

"But I also have an important point to make here. Even as we launch inquiry into oriental studies with our own norms, we also need to get involved in exploration of occidental subjects from our own point of view. That would make our search of knowledge more complete," Dr. Varakhedi stressed. The energetic Sanskrit and ori-

The energetic Sanskrit and oriental scholar communicates in a low but firm intonation. He speaks fine Hindiand English, and as if makes effort not to dominate the conversation with his expertise in Sanskrit. True, Sanskrit quotations appear easily sprinkled in the dialogue with him. Yet, the medium of interaction is mostly Hindi made melodious with use of Sanskrit expressions. He is a busy man, travellingto places and events that may have promotion of Sanskrit education involved. Despite such at tight schedule, Dr. Srinivasa Varakhedi has an easy, unhurried manner.

Dr. Varakhedi has specific, well-

Dr. Varakhedi has specific, wellformed views on Sanskrit. "I reject the idea of Sanskrit as januani (giver of birth) of most languages. My idea is that Sanskrit is the mata (mother) of all languages, nursing them in rich expression and tradition. I do not believe that other languages have descended from Sanskrit. Much to the contrary, they have ascended from Sanskrit. I also believe that when a language is enriched by sanskaar, it becomes Sanskrit (that is well-rounded and enriched).

is well-rounded and enriched).
His broad-mindedness has
made Dr. Varakhedi a muchwanted Sanskrit scholar with
unconventional views.



Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi Vice-Chancellor Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek, Nagpur (MS)

#### **Preamble**

I feel immensely happy to place in your hand this Vaidarbhee. Vaidarbhee is the periodical newsletter being published by our University to highlight the programs and achievements of our staff, students and other local scholars.

This issue bears significance for many reasons. Firstly - it is being published on the occasion of the centenary celebration of All India Oriental Conference (50th Session) being hosted by Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University at Nagpur. Secondly - it presents in nutshell all the major activities and achievements of Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University in the past two years.

All India Oriental Conference provides academic platform to all the young researchers and students to get an exposure to the ongoing research in their concerned subject and also to share their research outcome with co-researchers.

The contribution of Asian countries in Oriental Research is now a subject of study all over the world. In radically changing social and political scenario in many countries, the philosophical and social ideology of the eastern countries bears utmost significance. In this background, Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University has thought of hosting the 50th Session of AIOC with focus on the 100th year celebration of it as well. We are grateful to the executive committee members of AIOC for giving us this opportunity.

Through this Vaidarbhee, all of you will get a chance to know activities of our campus, our gurukulam, our students and staff. This will definitely bring us closer. I appreciate the painstaking efforts done by the Editor Dr. Renuka Bokare under the guidance of Prof. Madhusudan Penna, Local Secretary, AIOC in creating this special volume. We also thank the well-wishers who supported in many ways. Wish you all happy new year and happy Sankraman into positive life!

Shrinivasa Varakhedi Vice-Chancellor

# Sahitya Akademi Award-2019 announced to Prof Penna

PROF Madhusudan Penna, Dean of the faculty of Indian Religion, Philosophy and Culture, Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University (KKSU) won the Sahitya Akademi Award-2019. Sahitya Akademi has declared the award for Prof Madhusudan Penna for his Sanskrit epic 'Pradnya Chakshum'. On Wednesday Sahitya Akademi shared a press release announcing its annual Sahitya Akademi Awards in 23 languages. Prof Penna was one of the winners in the list. The award having scroll of honour, shawl and a cash prize of Rs One lakh will



Prof Madhusudan Penna

be presented to Prof Penna during a ceremony to be held on February 25, 2020 in

Two other eminent littera teurs from Nagpur have been honoured with Sahitva Akademi Award previously. These include legendary poet Grace, and noted author Asha Bage for their works 'Varyane Halte Raan' and 'Bhoomi', respectively.

Prof Penna has penned complete biography of Sant Gulabrao Maharaj through a

Sanskrit epic 'Pradnyachakshum'. He had also conducted research on books written by Gulabrao Maharaj. He is spreading the thoughts and principles of Sant Gulabrao Maharaj through lectures and speech-



Prof Srinivasa Varakhedi felicitating Prof Madhusudan Penna while others look on.

"The Sahitya Academi Award is the real blessing of

Sant Gulabrao Maharaj," said Prof Penna.

Prof Srinivasa Varakhedi. Vice-Chancellor of KKSU congratulated Prof Penna for Sahitya Akademi Award, Prof Varakhedi stated, "Prof Penna has mastery over Sanskrit lan-guage. He is a scholar of philosophical contemplation of Sant Gulabrao Maharai. The language of this epic is fluent and easy to under stand. This is a prestigious moment for KKSU and is the real honour of Sanskrit proficiency of Prof Penna."

Prof Penna is a researcher of Indian and Western philosophies. He is expert of Vedanta, Nyayshashtra and Yogashashtra. Prof Penna is (Contd on page 2)

### Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University पेन्ना, पाटील यांना honoured with Auropath Global Award साहित्य अकादमी

■ The award was given at the hands of Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Bhupesh Baghel at a function held in Raipur

KAVIKULGURU Kalidas Sanskrit University (KKSU), Ramtek, has been honoured with prestigious Auropath Global Award 2019, by Auropath, organisation working in associ-ation with Shri Aravind Society, Puducherry. The Sanskrit University has been select-ed as Best Upcoming University. The award

yas given at the hands of Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Bhupesh Baghel, during a func-tion held at Hotel Sayaji, Raipur, on Saturday

The Auropath Global Awards are given to universities, colleges, schools and thei

ers for excellence in different fields.

Dean Prof Nanda Puri, Registrar Profunce केषोल कविकृतगृह कलिया प्रश्नित प्रिक्तिया प्रश्नित प्रस्न प्रस्नित प्

# संस्कृत विद्यापीठाचा गौरव



प्राध्यापकांचा गौरव ऑरोपथ ही पुडुचेरी स्थित संस्था श्रीअरविंद सोसायटी न्या सहकार्याने ट्रावर्षी करीत

हा पुरस्कार विद्यापीठासाठी प्रोत्साहन देणारा असून दोन वर्षांमध्ये केलेल्या विविध कामगिरीचे युग असल्याची

### FRONT PAGE

# Sahitya Akademi Award 2019 announced to Prof Penna

A team of KKSU receiving the award at the hands of Chhattisgarh Chief Minister Bhupesh Badhel (centre) at a function hald in Painur

# संत-आचार्यांच्या तत्त्वज्ञानाची उकल करायची आहे <sup>ierent Shashtra</sup>.

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proficient in Darshan Shashtra, Sanskrit Language, literature, poet and penned e 'Kavyakantha

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म. टा. प्रतिनिधा, नागपूर
कविकृत्सुरू कवित्रास संस्कृत
विद्याचित्रक प्रतिविद्यास प्रतिविद्य प्रतिविद्यास प्रतिविद्यास प्रतिविद्यास प्रतिविद्यास प्रतिविद्या relea प्रज्ञाचक्षूराम् या त्यांच्या संस्कृत महाकाव्यासाठी साहित्य अकादमीने

# प्रज्ञाचक्षूशम्' साहित्य' सन्मान

relea महाकाव्यासाठी साहित्य कारायाँने व्यक्ति प्रश्निक स्वाप्त से क्षेत्र प्रश्निक स्वाप्त से क्षेत्र व्यक्ति स्वाप्त में स्वाप्त प्रश्निक स्वाप्त स्



उच्चकोटीचे होते. त्याचे विचार, तत्त्वज्ञान आणि जीवनकायं लोकांपर्यंत पोहोचावे,



Prof. Madhusudan Penna Local Secretary, AIOC Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek, Nagpur (MS)

### Foreword....

Vaidarbhee is the special news leeter of our University published periodically to highlight the programs and achievements of the University faculty and supporting staff. It started with the high objective of recording the progressive activities and achievements of our University for future generations.

Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek has made remarkable progress these years under the able guidance and leadership of honoble Vice Chancellor Prof. Shrinivas Varakhedi, who himself is an internationally accaliamed scholar and a rare blend of traditional scholarship with modern technological science. His vision has added to the glory of this University and enabled it achieve newer hights.

The 50th session of All India Oriental Conference (AIOC) at Nagpur is the aspiration of our Vice Chancellor that has now been actualized with more than 1300 delegates from across the country, Srilanka and Thailand. This session has proved to be Oriental Conference in true sense. This Nagpur session has many significant academic and cultural features to note.

#### AIOC Nagpur Session Highlights-

- 50th Session and 100th year of AIOC.
- 100 books on various subjects in different languages.
- Three New sessions included
  - 1) Sanskrit Journalism 2) Sanskrit Pedagogy 3) Marathi language and literature

#### Centenary 100 books Publication

100 books on various subjects are published to commemorate this grand academic event. These books include reprints of some rare texts and cover various subjects like Literature, Philosophy, Grammar, Science, Mathematics, Jyotish, Journalism, Education, Pali, Prakrit, Jainism & other in different languages viz. Sanskrit, Marathi, Hindi & English.

The noble objective of AIOC has been achieved by the University with the combined efforts and cooperation of all KKSU staff, Nagpur Sanskrit Lovers and KKSU Alumni under the leadership of honoble Vice Chancellor and timely guidance of respected General President, General Secretary and the members of Executive Council, AIOC. We also acknowledge the assistance received from AIOC Pune office.

This session will be remembered always for all these reasons and also will remain as an inspiring academic event in the history of AIOC.

May the light of Oriental Wisdom illuminate our lives always!

# संस्कृत वाङ्मयातील विदर्भवर्णन

- विदर्भेषु सारमेया
   अपि शार्दूलं मारयन्ति । ।
   जैमिनीय ब्राम्हण । । 2 । । 442 । ।
- अत्रैव भरतक्षेत्रे वैदर्भविषये सित ।
   कुण्डिनाख्य पुरं रम्यं बभूव परमोदयम् । । ३ । ।
   बृहत्कथा कोश पृ.277
- अथापरे जनपदा दक्षिणापथवासिनः
  महाराष्ट्रा माहिषकाः कलिङ्गाश्चैव सर्वशः
  कावेराः सह चेदीका आरण्याः शबराश्चये
  पुलिन्दा विन्धयमूलोका विदर्भा दण्डकैः सह।।
  पौराणिक भुवनकोश
- 4. एते गच्छन्ति बहवः पन्थानो दक्षिणापथम् । अवन्तीमृक्षवन्तं च समतिक्रम्य पर्वतम् ।। एष विन्ध्यो महाशैलः पयोष्णीच समुद्रगा ।। एष पन्था विदर्भाणां अयं गच्छति कोसलान् । अतः परं च देशोयं दक्षिणे दक्षिणापथः ।। वनपर्व (महाभारत) 61/21–3
- भद्रकाली महत्पूर्वे रामदुर्गाश्च पश्चिमे।
   श्री विदर्भाभिधो देशो वैदर्भी तत्र तिष्ठति।।

सम्मोहतन्त्र 18

- 6. ऋध्दां विदर्भाधिपराजधानीम् । रघुवंश 5–40 सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान । रघुवंश 5–60
- 7. यत्क्षेमं त्रिदिवाय वर्त्म निगमस्यांगं च यत्सप्ततम् । स्वादिष्टं च यदैक्षवादिष रसाच्वक्षुश्च यद्वाङ्मयम् ।। तद्यस्मिन्मधुरं प्रसादि रसवत्कान्तं च काव्यामृतम् । सोड्यं सुभ्रु पुरो विदर्भविषयः सारस्वती जन्मभूः ।। राजशेखर कृत बालरामायण 10/74
- 8. वीरपुरूषं तदेतद्वरदातटनामकं महाराष्ट्रम् । दक्षिणसरस्वती सा वहति विदर्भा नदी यत्र । । त्रिविक्रम भट्ट कृत नलचम्पु । 6—66
- 9. सन्त्वज्ञाः सन्तु बुधारस्यन्तु पुमांसस्त्रियश्च या सन्तु । स स रसिकः

कविरघुना जज्ञे यो यो जनो विदर्भेषु।। नलचरित्रनाटकम् (अंक ३ रा) श्रीनीलकंठ दीक्षित कृत

 रम्यालवालं कवितालताया वाग्देवताया इव जन्मभूमिः। विपश्चितां मातृगृहोपमाणो वर्वर्ति सर्वेषु विदर्भदेशः।।।।

> आप्यायितो यः क्वचिद्रभ्रवृष्टया क्वचिन्नदीमातृकतां दधानः । क्षेत्रैः समृध्दैर्यव यावनालं गोधूम कार्पास युतैर्विभाति ।२ ।

किं शेवधेस्तस्य महाद्भूतानां विदग्धता वासुभवो वदामः। विराजते यो धनधान्यवृध्दः क्षमातले स्वर्ग इवावतीर्णः ।3।

> चिरन्तनं सर्वजनप्रसिध्दं श्वश्रुरनुषाभावभवं विरोधम्। विहाय यस्मिन् तनुते निवासं क्षीरोदकन्या च सरस्वती च।४।

सरिद्वराया वरदाभिधायाः । कल्लोलजजालैरुपलालितो यः । दधाति संज्ञामपरां जनेषु प्राधान्ययोगाद् वरदातटेति ।५ ।

> गृहैर्विचित्रैधृंतभूरिचित्रैः पवित्रदेवातयनैश्च युक्तः यो भासते भारतवर्षभूमौ गुणोत्तरो दक्षिणदिक्रिथतोडपि ।६।

यस्मिन् तटोपान्त विरूढदर्भा वहत्यहो पुण्यनदी विदर्भा । यां धर्मशास्त्रप्रवणा वदन्ति सरस्वती दक्षिणदेशसंस्थाम् ।७।

> स्वच्छन्दकेलिपरं सारसचक्रवाक व्यालोजपक्षपुट कम्पितपङ्कजालिः। आलीनहंसमिथुना प्रतिभाति यरिमन् आलीप्रिया दिविषदां सरितः पयोष्णी ।8।

वर्तति यत्र तटिनी वरदाभिधाना नानाविधप्रचूरकच्छपमत्स्ययुक्ता। यस्या जलाप्लुतिषु कुण्डिनसुन्दरीणां कुर्वन्ति पङ्कजवनभ्रममाननानि।१।

> अभवन् क्रथकैशिकाभिधाः प्रथिता यत्र पुरा नराधिपाः। अलभन्त जनिं यदन्वये दमयन्तीन्दुमती च रुक्मिणी ।10।

सम्प्रेष्य भीमसुतया त्वरितं सुदेवम् अभ्यर्थितो निजकरग्रहमङ्गलाय। आरूह्य दारूकसखो जवनं शताङ्गं यत्राजगाम भगवान यदुनन्दनोडपि।11।

> समादृता बिहलणकालिदास क्षेमेन्द्ररत्नाकर शूद्रकाद्यैः आवर्जयन्ती कविमानसानि वैदर्भरीतिः प्रथते जनेषु ।12।

> > – पं. वसन्तराव शेवडे कृत



डॉ. रेणुका बोकारे

कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा अखिल भारतीय प्राच्यविद्या परिषद् के उपलक्ष्य में ''वैदर्भी'' इस त्रैमासिक वार्तापत्रिका का विशेषांक हम आपके समक्ष सहर्ष प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं। 'विदर्भः सारस्वतजन्मभूः' यह राजशेखरोक्ति स्विख्यात हैं।

परिषद् मे सहभागी होने हेतु अखिल भारतवर्ष से आये हुए सभी प्रतिनिधियों को प्राच्यविद्या, साहित्य, काव्य, कथा, नाट्य, पत्रकारिता, आधुनिक काव्य, अनुवाद इन सभी क्षेत्रों की वैभवशाली परम्परा ज्ञात हो, इसलिए यह विशेषांक विदर्भ का योगदान पर आधारित हैं। विदर्भकी प्राचीन विद्वत्परंपरा तथा प्राच्यविद्वानों कि परंपरा, विदर्भ की महिलाओं का संस्कृत क्षेत्र के लिए अवदान यह विषय भी महत्त्वपूर्ण तथ्यांश हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत करते हैं। इस के साथ ही अखिल भारतीय प्राच्यविद्या परिषद् की 50 अधिवेशन परम्परा भी हमने सन्निहित कियी हैं।

प्राच्यविद्यागवेषण में विदर्भ का अवदान तथा प्राच्यविद्या परिषद् के महत्त्वपूर्ण गतिविधियों का सचित्र आलोडन करने हेतु हमें ज्येष्ठ संस्कृत अभ्यासक श्री. न. र. पत्तरिकने महोदयने मार्गदर्शन तथा साहाय्य किया, इस के हेतू हम उनके प्रती कृतज्ञ हैं। इस विशेषां के लिए विदर्भ के विविध आयामों को डॉ. शारदा गाडगे, प्रो. नन्दा पुरी, डॉ. रिमता होटे, डॉ. प्रगती वाघमारे, डॉ. अबोली व्यास इन सभी लेखिकाओं ने शब्दांकित किया, इन सभी विदुषीयों के प्रती मैं हृदय से आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

सभी प्राच्यविद्यानुरागी इस विदर्भ विशेषांक का स्वागत करेंगे यह विश्वास हैं।

## 000 100 Monographs

The 50th session of AIOC of Nagpur is historical for the reason that the year 2019 happens to be the 100th year of AIOC beginning. To commemorate this mega academic event, KKSU has planned to publish 100 worthy monographs and research works. Now, this publication is ready. The books cover different languages and subjects. Books languages: Sanskrit, English, Hindi and Marathi.

सारस्वतम्

Subject: Veda, Vedanga, Pali, Prakrit, Baudha, Jaina, Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Jyotish, Vastu, Tantra, Advaita, Dvaita, Madhuradvaita, Aksharapurushottama Darshana, Sahitya, Sameeksha, Psychology, Western logic, Ayurveda, Linguistics, Ramana Darshana, Modern Sanskrit, Sanskrit language, dictionary and others.

Oriental Legacy: A collection of all 50 presidential speeches delivered in 50 AIOC sessions from the very first session has been published as 'Oriental Legacy' under the editorship of Prof. Gautam Patel and Prof. Saroja Bhate. New Bharatiya Book Corporation, New Delhi has published it.

सम्पादकीय

## Auropath Global Award - 2019 for Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek





# प्राच्यविद्यागवेषणे विदर्भस्य योगदानम्

श्री. न. र. पत्तरिकने

पूर्व सम्पादकः, संस्कृत—भवितव्यम्, नागपुरम्

यद्यपि प्राच्यविद्याभ्यासकानां परम्परा वंगदेशे एशियाटिक— सोसायटी—संश्रिता, महाराष्ट्रे पुण्यपत्तने भाण्डारकर—प्राच्यविद्या— मन्दिराश्रिता, मुम्बापुर्यो आशियाटिक— सोसायटी—समाश्रिता च तर्हि विदर्भे तु सा विविधैः विद्वद्भिः स्वाध्यायतपसा स्वतंत्ररूपेण पल्लविता दृश्यते।प्राच्यविद्यायाः विविधांगानां गवेषणात्मकः परामर्शः विदर्भे तु शतवर्षपुरातनः।

एकोनविंशतिशतकस्य आरम्भे एव भारतस्य प्राचीनेतिहासस्य सचिकित्सकम् अध्ययनं नागपुरे आरब्धम्। अस्य उद्गाता रिचर्ड जेकिन्स भोसलेनृपाणां राजप्रासादे रेसिन्डेन्टरूपेण इसवीये 1807 तमे वर्षे ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनीद्वारा नियुक्तः। सः अतीव जिज्ञासुः आसीत्। शिलालेख — संकलने तस्य महती आस्था। तेन स्वाश्रितं विनायकराव औरंगाबादकरं चंद्रपूर—रायपूर—रतनपूर इत्यादिषु स्थानेषु संप्रेष्य शिलालेखानां विषये ज्ञानम् अधिगतम्। यत् एशियाटिक सोसायटी संस्थायां ऐशियाटिक रिसर्चेस् इत्याख्यशोधनियतकालिकस्य पञ्चदशखण्डे प्रकाशितम् अनेन प्राचीन—भारतस्य इतिहासविषये अवबोधनं विदर्भे प्रचोदितम्।

मोडिलिप्यां स्थितानां नैकेषां उत्कीर्ण-लेखानां वाचनं कृत्वा तेषां सारांशाः विनायक—औरंगाबादकरेण जेकिन्स— महोदयाय प्रस्तुताः ते साम्प्रतं इंडिया ऑफिस लण्डन इत्यत्र संरक्षिताः सन्ति । विनायक औरंगाबादकरः वैदर्भीयः प्रथम ऐतिह्यविद् इति वक्तुं न कापि अतिशयोक्तिः । ततः दीर्घकालं यावत् अस्मिन् विषये विदर्भ—जनपदे न कापि प्रगतिः अदृश्यत । परं विंशति—शतकस्यारम्भे इयं परिस्थितिः परिवर्तिता । डॉ. हीरालाल— महोदयाः अस्मिन् कर्मणि ब्रिटिश—सर्वकारेण नियोजिताः । तैः कलचुरी—चंदेल—राष्ट्रकूट—नाग—वंशीयानां उत्कीर्णलेखानां वाचनं कृत्वा तत् सर्वम् एपिग्राफिका इंडिका, इंडियन ॲटिक्वेरी, इंडियन हिस्टॉरिकल क्वार्टरली इत्यादिषु शोधनियतकालिकेषु प्राकाश्यं नीताः । अनन्तरं श्रुतकीर्तिना प्रकाण्डपण्डितेन महामहोपाध्यायेन डॉ. वा. वि. मिराशी महोदयेन नैकान् प्राचीन—उत्कीर्ण—शिलालेखान् पठित्वा लब्धप्रतिष्ठासु शोधपत्रिकासु ते प्राकाश्यं नीताः ।

#### विदर्भ-संशोधन- मण्डलस्य स्थापना

महाराष्ट्र-साहित्य-सम्मलेनस्य एकम् अधिवेशनं डिसेबर १९३३ मध्ये नागपुरे संपन्नम्। तदा डॉ. भवानीशंकर नियोगी, ग.त्र्यं. माङखोलकर—प्रभृतिभिः सम्मील्य विदर्भ—संशोधन—मण्डलस्य स्थापनाविषये चिन्तितम् । इसवीये १९३४ तमे वर्षे मकरसंक्रमणस्य दिने खामखेटकस्य ताम्रपटः इति डॉ. मिराशी-महोदयेन पठितस्य शोधनिबन्धेन विदर्भ-संशोधन-मण्डलस्य कार्यारम्भः जात । डॉ. मिराशी–महोदयैः पितताः शोधनिबन्धाः महाराष्ट्रदैनिके क्वचिद तरुणभारते कदाचित युगवाणी-पत्रिकायां प्रकाशिताः अभूवन् । 1966 तः विदर्भ-संशोधन-मण्डलेन एकं वार्षिकम् अपि प्रकाशितम् । इसवीये 1935 तमे वर्षे भारत-सर्वकारेण ब्वतचने प्देबतपचजपवद प्दकपबंतनउ (भारतीय-उत्कीर्ण-लेखसंग्रह) ग्रन्थमालायाः तृतीय-खण्डस्य संपादनकर्मणि डॉ. वा. वि. मिराशी नियोजितः। डॉ. मिराशी– महोदयेन घोरं परिश्रम्य दशवर्षाणि स्वात्मा तत्र विनियुज्य सम्पादनकार्यं पूर्णतां नीतम् । अस्याः ग्रन्थमालायाः पूर्वतनसम्पादकास्तु युरोपीयाः कनिंगहॅम, हुलटझ्, स्टेन कोनो प्रभृतयः। डॉ. मिराशी महादयेन संपादिते शिलालेखे तत्कालीन–राजवंशानां, तत्कालप्रचलितस्य राजव्यवहारस्य सचिकित्सकं विवरणं स्पष्टीभवति। डॉ मिराशी–महोदयेन वाकाटकानां उत्कीर्ण–शिलालेखानाम् अपि सम्पादनं कृतं येन विदर्भजनपदस्य ऐतिह्यविषये निश्चितं ज्ञानं लब्ध्रं शक्नुवन्ति गवेषकाः। शिलालेख–गवेषण–विषये डॉ. य. खु. देशपांडे, डॉ. मो. ग. दीक्षित, डॉ कोलते प्रभृतयः दत्तचित्ताः अपि आसन्। इसवीये 1956 तमे वर्षे नागपुर–विश्वविद्यालये प्राचीन—भारतीय—इतिहासः संस्कृतिश्च इति विभागः समृद्घाटितः तदन् प्रवृत्तं प्रवृध्दं च पुरातत्त्वीयं गवेषणम् । डॉ. रमेशचंद्र मुजुमदार, डॉ. ओंकारप्रसाद वर्मा, डॉ. अजयिमत्र शास्त्री, डॉ. मो. ग. दीक्षित, डॉ. शं. भा. देव प्रभृतैः विदर्भजनपदे पुरातत्त्ववेतृणाम् कापि स्पृहणीया परम्परा प्रतिष्ठापिता । कौण्डिण्यपूर, पवनार पवनी इतिस्थानेषु कृतेन उत्खननेन विदर्भस्य प्राचीनेतिहासः स्पष्टरूपेण गवेषकानां पुरस्तात प्रख्यापितः।

#### संस्कृतवाङ्मयम्-आभिजात्यं वैदिकं च

संस्कृत—वाङ्मयस्य वैदिकं लौकिकं च इति सर्वमान्यः भेदः वर्तते। वैदिक— वाङमयाध्ययनेपि विदर्भस्य लक्षणीयं योगदानम्। घुलेकुलभूषणैः कृष्णशास्त्री—घुले—महोदयैः ऋग्वेदस्य प्रथम—मण्डलस्य अपूर्णः अनुवादः विहितः। ऋग्वेदविषये कृत्मूरिपरिश्रमेषु श्री. अप्रबुध्दः, डॉ. केदारः, डॉ. के. ल. दप्तरी प्रभृतयः आसन्। वेदगवेषणस्य परम्परा डॉ. ग. त्र्यं देशपांडे, डॉ. स. अ. डांगे, डॉ. गु.वा. पिंपळापुरे महोदयैः अग्रे नीता। ऋग्वेद—विषये कृष्णशास्त्री घुले, अप्रबुध्द, डॉ. डांगे, डॉ. देशपांडे, श्री. ल. पांढरीपांडे प्रभृतिभिः दृढं श्रान्तम्। ऋग्वेदार्थनिर्णये मानववंशशास्त्रस्य तौलनिक—पुराणशास्त्रस्य चापि उभयोः साहाय्यं गृहीत्वा डांगे—महोदयैः ऋगवेद—चिकित्सापध्दतौ कापि नूतना दिक् प्रदर्शिता। च्जवतंसै लउइवसपेउ तिवउ त्पहअमकं इति नाम्ना पुणपत्तने तैः दत्तानि व्याख्यानानि प्रख्यातानि। 'ऋग्वेदाचा संदेश' ऋग्वेदाचे अवलोकन प्रथम मंडळ' इति दिवंगतैः श्री. ल. पांढरीपांडे— महोदयैः लिखितानां लेखानां संग्रहः विदितचरः। यजुर्वेदविषये प्रा. श्री. वि भाण्डारी—महोदयेन लिखितम। डॉ. गु. वा. पिंपळापुरे— महोदयः काण्व—शतपथस्य चिकित्सावृत्तिः संपादिता सा तु महर्षिवेदविद्या—सान्दीपनी—वेदविद्या प्रतिष्ठानद्वारा प्रकाशिता विदुषां मान्यतां गता। डॉ. करंबेळकर —महोदयेन अथर्ववेदविषये, आयुर्वेद—विषये च अपि मौलिकं चिकित्साप्रचूरं लेखन कृतं यत् विदर्भ—संशोधन—मण्डलस्य वार्षिक—पत्रिकासु स्फूटीभूतम् विद्यते।

#### अभिजातं संस्कृतम्

नागपुर—विद्यापीठस्य मातृका—विभागेन नैकेषां हस्तलिखितानां संकलनं कृत्वा तेषां सूचयः प्रकाशिताः। अभिजात—संस्कृत—साहित्ये यद् गवेषणम अभूत तत्र डॉ. वा. वि. मिराशी—महोदयानां कालिदास—भवभूति इति द्वयोः संस्कृत—नाटककारयोः विषये लिखिताः शोधग्रन्थाः सविशेषम् उल्लेखं अर्हतः। साहित्यशास्त्रे डॉ. ग. त्र्यं. देशपांडे— महोदयानां भारतीय—साहित्यशास्त्र इति ग्रन्थः विदुषां प्रशसां गतः। व्याकरणशास्त्रे ना. दा वाडेगावकर— महोदयेन कृतः परिभाषेन्दुशेखर—'प्रौढमनोरमा शब्दरत्न' इति ग्रन्थयोः मराठी— अनुवादः सर्वविश्रुतः। नागपूर—विद्यापीठस्य शोधपत्रिकायां डॉ. ग. त्रयं. देशपांडे — महोदयेन पाणिनी—व्याकरणे मौलिका गवेषणचिन्तनपराः लेखाः लिखिताः। ज्योतिषशास्त्र—धर्म—तत्त्वज्ञानविषयेषु डॉ. कृष्णशास्त्री घुले, डॉ. के ल. दप्तरी, श्री. ल पांढरीपांडे प्रभृतिभिः बहु श्रान्तम्।

पालि—प्राकृत—अपभ्रंशध्ययनेषु डॉ. हीरालाल जैन, डॉ. भागचंद्र जैन, डॉ. रघुवीर, डॉ. वा. वि मिराशी—प्रभृतिः एतेषु विषयेषु स्वात्मा व्यापारिता। डॉ. रघुवीर—महोदयेन नागपुर—वास्तव्य—काले 'शतिपटक— ग्रन्थमालां नूनं उद्घाट्य केचित् पालि—भाषा—ग्रथिताः ग्रन्थाः प्राकाश्यं नीताः। प्राकृतवाङ्मये तु डॉ. हीरालाल जैन, डॉ.भागचंद्र जैन इति विद्वद्वयेन नागपूरस्य कीर्तिः आन्तरराष्ट्रीय—भूगोले ख्यापिता। नैकासु आन्तरराष्ट्रीय संगोष्ठीषु उपस्थाय डॉ. भागचंद्र जैन—महोदये प्राकृत—जैन—धर्मयोः विषये मौलिक चिन्तनं प्रकटितम।

इति समासतः निवेदनं विदर्भजनपदे प्रवृत्तस्य प्राच्यविद्यागवेषणस्य ।

(साभारं 'संस्कृतभवितव्यम्'तः)

CCC

# कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, रामटेक

### स्पर्धा परीक्षा मार्गदर्शन केंद्र

सेट/नेट, MPSC / UPSC इ. स्पर्धा परीक्षांसाठी मार्गदर्शन केंद्र रामटेक येथे सुरू



\* स्वतंत्र वाचनकक्ष

\* सुसज्ज ग्रंथालय

\* इंटरनेट, प्रतिलिपी सेवा उपलब्ध

**\*** वसतिगृह व्यवस्था



संपर्क — डॉ. लिता चंद्रात्रे — 9923409510 डॉ. रोशन अलोणे — 9422658904 श्री. सुमीत कठाळे — 9049863646

# संस्कृतसाहित्यक्षेत्रे वैदभीयमहिलानां सहभागः।

प्रो. नन्दा पुरी

'विदर्भविषयः सारस्वतीजन्मभूरिति'राजशेखरस्य वचनं यथार्थतां भजते। एतेषु सारस्वतेषु महिलानां सहभागः महत्त्वपूर्णः संस्कृतसाहित्यनिर्माणक्षमाणां महिलानां परिचयः संस्कृतसाहित्यक्षेत्रे तासां महत्त्वपूर्णावदानञ्चात्र संक्षेपेण विवृणोमि।

**डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी** — आधुनिककाले यासां प्रतिभया संस्कृतसाहित्यं सुसमृध्दं जातं तासु डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी महोदया अग्रगण्येति मन्ये। संस्कृताध्यापनन्तु व्रतमिति मत्वाऽऽजीवनं परिपाल्यते महोदयया। नूतन—आदर्शमहाविद्यालयः, उमरेडनगरम् इत्यत्र विभागप्रमुखपदान्निवृत्यन्तरमपि नागपुरे निःशुल्कगीतावर्गाः, व्याकरणवर्गाः, उपनिषद्ग्रन्थानां पाठनिदानीमपि महतोत्साहेन प्रचाल्यन्ते। हिन्दीमराठीसंस्कृताङ्ग्लभाषासु नैपुण्यमधिगच्छत्येषा नानाभाषाविशारदा। संस्कृतलेखनेऽपि वैविध्यं पश्यामो वयम्। काव्यसङ्ग्रहः, कथासङ्ग्रहः, नाट्यलेखनं, शास्त्रग्रन्थानामनुवादाः सम्पादकीयमित्यनेकान्यङ्गानि सन्ति महोदयायाः लेखनस्य। संस्कृतभाषाप्रचारिणीसभायाः आध्यक्षं संस्कृतभवितव्यमिति पत्रिकायाः सम्पादिकापदं च भूषयन्त्यारस्तोगीमहोदयया संस्कृतपत्रकारिताक्षेत्रेऽपि स्वप्रतिभासामर्थ्यं दर्शितम्। महाराष्ट्र शासनस्य महाकविकालिदाससंस्कृतसाधना— पुरस्कारेणसम्मानिता (1999) महोदया, महाराष्ट्रराज्यसंस्कृतनाट्यस्पर्धायां द्विवारं संस्कृतनाट्यलेखनस्य कृते प्रथमपुरस्कारः प्राप्तः।

उपर्युक्तासु सर्वासु भाषासु रचनाः सन्ति रस्तोगीमहोदयायाः । यथा–

1) प्रज्ञााचक्षु-गुलाबरावमहाराजस्य चिरत्रं प्रथमं मराठीभाषया विलिख्य तस्य हिंदीभाषानुवादः संस्कृतानुवादश्चकृतः।
2) हिंदीमराठीसंस्कृतभाषासु काव्यसङ्ग्रहाः प्रकाशिताः (स्पन्दने—मराठीकाव्यसङ्ग्रहः, वैकुण्ठगढ़रही(हिंदीकाव्यसङ्ग्रहः) प्रस्थास्याम्यहमिति(संस्कृतकाव्यसङ्ग्रहः —प्रकाशनाधीनः) 3) रसरङ्गः इति पञ्चसंस्कृतैकाङ्कानां सङ्ग्रहः। 4) अन्तःस्फुरितमिति संस्कृतकथासङ्ग्रहः 5) श्रीधराख्यानमिति संस्कृतकीर्तनम् 6) धन्यो गृहस्याश्रमः इति संस्कृत—एकाङ्कः 7) 'सरस्वती' अवगाहनम् आस्वादनं च(समीक्षा) 8) 'अर्वाचीन संस्कृतसाहित्येति प्रज्ञाभारती डाॅ. श्री. भा. वर्णकरमहोदयानां डी. लिट् उपाधिप्राप्तग्रन्थस्य हिन्दीभाषयानुवादः (प्रकाशनाधीनः) 9) कौण्डिन्यस्मृतिः —डाॅ. श्री. सी. रामचन्द्रडुलिखितग्रन्थस्य मराठीभाषया कृतोऽनुवादः।

सर्वेषां ग्रन्थानां नामान्यत्र दातुं न शक्यते। परं ग्रन्थैरेतैः डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी महोदयायाः विविधभाषाप्रभुत्वं बह्वायामिलेखनं च ज्ञातुं शक्नुमः वयम् । न केवलं संस्कृतभाषायाः कृतेऽपि तु मराठी–हिन्दी–आङ्गलभाषाणां कृतेऽपि महोदयायाः महत्त्वपूर्णमवदानं वर्तते।

**डॉ. रूपा कुळकर्णी** — संस्कृतं सङ्गीतं समाजकार्यञ्चेति 'स'त्रयस्य त्रिवेणीसङ्गमोऽस्ति डॉ. रूपा कुळकर्णी महोदयायाः व्यक्तित्वे । नागपुरविद्यापीठस्य स्नातको त्तरविभागे विभागप्रमुखपदं भूषितं महोदयया। संस्कृतस्य गभीरज्ञानेनोत्तमसङ्क्रमणकौशलेन च 'यस्योभयं साधु स शिक्षकाणां धुरि प्रतिष्ठापयितव्य एवेति' कालिदासोक्तिः यथार्थतां नीता महोदयया। सङ्गीतसाधनेति महोदयायाः व्यक्तित्वस्याभिन्नमङ्गम्। संस्कृतशारदेषा सङ्गीतविशारदेतिविलक्षणयोगः । सङ्गीतज्ञानस्योत्तमप्रयोगः महोदयया संस्कृते कृतः। संस्कृतबालगीतानां ध्वनिमुद्रिका महोदयया निर्मिता। बालसाहित्यस्य क्षेत्रे प्रायः प्रथमप्रयासोऽयमितिमन्ये। संस्कृतरचनासङ्गीतं गायनञ्चेति त्रिविधमपिकौशलमत्र दृश्यते। महदवदानमिदम्।

शास्त्रविषयेष्वप्यकुण्ठितमितरेषा महोदया। ध्वन्यालोकस्य प्रथमोद्योतस्य लोचनटीकासाहितं मराठीभाषयाकृतोऽनुवादः न केवलं छात्राणां कृतेऽपि तु संशोधकाणां विदुषाञ्चकृतेऽतीवोपयुक्तः। संस्कृतेन सह पालिभाषायाः अध्ययनेन पालिग्रन्थानां समीक्षणं सम्पादनञ्च कृतं महोदयया।

**डॉ. विमल सदानन्द पवनीकर** — बेलेकर इतिपूर्वाश्रमस्य कुलनाम एकोनविंशतिशतकोत्तरनवत्रिंशत्तमे वर्षे नोव्हेंबरमासस्य पञ्चदशदिनाङ्के (15 नोव्हें 1939) महोदया जिनमलभत ।सी. पी.ॲन्ड बेरार महाविद्यालये नागपुरमित्यत्र संस्कृतविभागस्य विभागप्रमुखपदं भूषियत्वा महोदया सेवानिवृत्ताऽभवत् । परं सेवानिवृत्यनन्तरमप्याजीवनं संस्कृतसेवाव्रतं परिपालयत्येषाऽऽदर्शभूतैव। 'स्वामी विद्यारण्यांच्या पञ्चदशीचे समीक्षणात्मक अध्ययन' इति महोदयायाः पीएचडीउपाधेः विषयः। श्रीमदाद्यशङ्कराचार्याणां तत्त्वज्ञानस्य सर्वाङ्गपरिपूर्णमध्ययनं कृतं महोदयया। प्रबन्धस्य कृते नागपुरविद्यापीठस्य शिष्यवृत्तिरिप प्राप्ता महोदया।

महाभारतातील व्यक्तिरेखा, पूर्णपुरुष श्रीकृष्ण, श्रीमदाद्यशङ्कराचार्य, बाणभट्टाची कादंबरी इत्येतेषु विषयेषु वृत्तपत्रे लेखमालाः प्रकाशिताः । ग्रन्थरूपेण प्रकाशिता एताः लेखमालाः । श्वेतवस्त्रधारिण्येषा साक्षात्सरस्वतीव भाति । महाराष्ट्रशासनस्य महाकवि—कालिदास—संस्कृत—साधनापुरस्कारेण सम्मानितेयं विदुषी ।

डॉ. शारदा रमेश गाडगे — सन्ध्या भालचन्द्र सावदेकर इति महोदयायाः पूर्वाश्रमस्य नाम। एकोविंशतिशतकोत्तर चतुःपञ्चाशत्तमेवर्षे जूनमासस्य पञ्चविंशतिदिनाङ्के (25 जून 1954) जातेयं महोदया। नागपुरविद्यापीठतः पीएचडी. उपिधः प्राप्तः। डॉ. पंकज चांदे महोदयानां मार्गदर्शने 'संस्कृत—साहित्यातील सुभाषितांचे चिकित्सक अध्ययन' इति विषयमिधकृत्य संशोधनं पूर्णतां नीतम्। नागपुरस्य एल्.ए.डी. इति प्रथितयशमहाविद्यालये त्रिंशदिधकवर्षाण्यध्यापनं कृत्वा विभागप्रमुखपदान्तिवृत्ता गाडगेमहोदया। एतिस्मन्प्रदीर्घाध्यापनकालेऽस्याः मार्गदर्शने चतुर्दशछात्राः पीएचडी उपाधिं प्राप्तवन्तः। गाडगेमहोदयायाः संस्कृतकथासाहित्यस्य कृते विशेषावदानम् वर्तते। कथामृतम् (2009), कथारत्नावली (2011), बालकथातरिङ्णी (2011), नवकथाः (2013), शारदीयम् (2013) एताः कथाग्रन्थाः प्रकाशिताः। डॉ. के. रा. जोशीमहोदयस्य प्रेरणया संस्कृतलेखनं प्रारब्धमिति महोदयया हदगतमुद्घाटितम्। कथास्वेतास्वाधुनिकविषयाः बीजरूपेणस्वीकृताः। अधिकोशेषु धनापहारः, कृषीवलानां दीनावस्था, भष्टाचारः समुद्रतीरे झञ्झावातस्योग्ररूपमित्येता आधुनिकविषयाः कथाबीजरूपेण स्वीकृत्य सरलसं स्कृतेन लिखिताः एताः कथाः जनानामाकर्षणविषयाः। पीएचडी उपाधिप्राप्तग्रन्थोऽपिग्रन्थरूपेणप्रकाशितः।

संस्कृतप्रचाराय सदैवं कटिबद्धेयं महोदया। संस्कृतप्रचाराय संभूय प्रयत्नः करणीयः इति मनिस निधाय नवनवोपक्रमाः प्रचालिताः महोदयया। संस्कृतविद्याचक्रमिति तस्यैव मधुरं फलम्। संस्कृतजनानां संघटनमेतेनोपायेन साधितम्। अविरतं भ्रमतीदं चक्रम्। नवनियुक्तसंस्कृतशिक्षकाणां कृते शङ्काानिरसनस्येदं स्थानं संस्कृतवार्ताविश्वस्य प्रसारमाध्यमं संस्कृतजनानां सम्माननस्थानं संस्कृतग्रन्थानामध्ययनस्थानञ्चेदं विद्याचक्रम्। एतदर्थं गाडगे महोदयाऽभिनन्दनार्हा। महादवदानिमदं संस्कृतस्य कृते।

दुर्गा अरविंद पारखी — सहस्रबुद्धे इति पूर्वाश्रमस्य कुलनाम। पारखीमहोदया सी. पी. ॲन्ड बेरार शालायां शिक्षिकाऽऽसीत्। विद्यालयस्य स्नेहसम्मेलनावसरे प्रतिवर्षे छात्रैः संस्कृतनाट्याभिनयः करणीयः। तदर्थं संस्कृतलेखनमारब्धं पारखी महोदयया। पचतन्त्रकथाः अकबरिबरबलकथाः संवादरूपेण संस्कृतेन रूपान्तरिताः। संस्कृतिदिनिमित्तेन स्नेहसम्मेलनावसरे वा सर्वासु शालासु संस्कृतनाट्याभिनयः करणीय एव। परं नोपलभ्यन्ते छात्रोपयुक्ताः संस्कृतसंवादाः समस्यामेतां परिहर्तुमेव पारखीमहोदययाऽऽरब्धोऽयं स्तृत्यः प्रयोगः।

बालानां कृते संस्कृतलेखनमिति पारखीमहोदयायाः संस्कृतलेखनस्य वैशिष्ट्यम्। काबुलीवाला इति रविन्द्रनाथटागोरमहोदयेन वंगशाषयां रचित कथा। काबुलीवाला नाम चित्रपटदर्शनेन प्रभावितया पारखीमहोदयया सपद्येव पुस्तकं क्रीतम्। अस्यैव पुस्तकस्य नाट्यरूपान्तमत्रस्थख्यातनाम —नाटककारेण श्रीपुरूषोत्तम दारव्हेकरमहोदयेन मराठीभाषया कृतमासीत्। अस्य संस्कृतरूपान्तरं पारखीमहोदयया कृतम्। अनेकासु शालास्विदं नाट्यमिदानीमभिनीयते। बालसाहित्यस्य कृते महत्वपूर्णावदानमिदम्।

काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतामिति वचनानुसारं मनोविनोदाय प्रहेलिकाशतकं रचितं पारखी महोदयया। प्रहेलिकाः अन्तरालापाः कूटश्लोकाः समस्यापूर्तिः इत्येताः प्राचीनचित्रकाव्यप्रकाराः। एतेषु प्रकारेषु प्रहेलिकेति मनोविनोदनस्य सुप्रसिद्धप्रकारः। प्रकारमेतमाश्रित्य छन्दोबद्धाः शतश्लोकाः रचिताः पारखीमहोदयया। छात्राणां कृते कण्ठस्थीकरणं सरलं जातमेतेन प्रयासेन।

निवृत्यनन्तरं स्वगृहे संस्कृतसम्भाषणवर्गाः प्रचारल्यन्ते पारखी महोदयया। महोदयायाः संस्कृतलेखनेन संस्कृतबालसाहित्यं समृद्धमभवत् । कथासुमनस्सौरभमित्येकादशकथानां सङ्ग्रहः संस्कृतभाषाप्रचारिणीसभया 2011 मध्ये प्रकाशितः विषयदृष्ट्या रचनादृष्ट्या च वैशिष्टयपूर्णा एताः कथाः।

**डॉ. विभा उदय क्षीरसागर** — संस्कृतनाट्यक्षेत्रे विख्याता डॉ. विभा क्षीरसागरमहोदया। नाट्यलेखनं दिग्दर्शनं अभिनयश्च त्रिविधक्षेत्रेषु स्वनामाङ्कितं महोदयया। सी. पी. ॲंड बेरार महाविद्यालयः नागपुरमित्यत्र विभागप्रमुखरूपेण कार्यरताऽस्ति। 'संस्कृतसाहित्ये पर्यावरणम्' इत्यिस्मिन्विषये डॉ. रूपा कुळकर्णी महोदयायाः मार्गदर्शनेन संशोधनं कृत्वा नागपुरविद्यापीठस्य पीएचडी उपाधिरधिगतः। विंशतिवर्षाणां प्रदीर्घः संस्कृताध्यापनस्यानुभवोऽस्त्यस्याः। 'रसाविष्कारः' इति संस्कृतनाट्यसङ्ग्रहः 2016 मध्ये प्रकाशितः। सप्तनाट्यांशानां सङ्ग्रहोऽयं संस्कृतनाट्यक्षेत्रे प्रसिद्धः। नाट्यसङ्ग्रहस्य 'गुरुदक्षिणा' 'जोडियता' च इति नाट्यद्वयं दिल्ली—संस्कृत—अकादम्या पुरस्कृतम्। महाराष्ट्रशासनस्य संस्कृतनाट्यस्पर्धायामकाङ्कचतुष्टयं पुरस्कारप्राप्तमिति गौरवास्पदम्। आधुनिकविषयाः हास्यरसयुक्तसंवादैर्गहनं तत्त्वज्ञानं समाजप्रबोधनमिति अस्य नाट्यांशसङ्ग्रहस्य वैशिष्ट्यम्। नाट्यक्षेत्रेण सह संस्कृतकथाक्षेत्रेऽपि स्तुत्यप्रयत्नः कृतः। 'कथापाथेयम्' 'जागरा च कथासङ्ग्रहद्वयं प्रकाशितम्। 'तृप्तिः' इति कथा मुम्बई—विद्यापीठेन पुरस्कृता। संस्कृतनाट्यरचना, संस्कृतनाट्यक्षेत्रमुपकृतं क्षीरसागरमहोदयया।

**सौ. ललिताशास्त्री आर्वीकर** – संस्कृतेन महाकाव्यं रचयन्त्येषा ललिता आर्वीकर महोदया विदर्भदेशेष्वेकतमाद्वितीया च । वैदिकपरम्परासम्पन्नम्भयकूलमेतस्याः । नागपूरविद्यापीठस्य बी.ए. उपाधिः प्रथमश्रेण्या सहोत्तीर्णा । आर्थिकपरिस्थित्या वृत्यर्थं गृहाद् बहिःर्गमनमापतितम्। प्रथमं जी.पी.ओ.मध्ये कार्यरताऽऽसीत्सा। 1964 तमे वर्षे आयकरविभागस्य कार्यालये उच्चश्रेणिलिपिकपदे तस्याः नियुक्तिर्जाता। ज्ञानलिप्सया प्रेरिता सा नागपुरविश्वविद्यालयस्य एम.ए. संस्कृत पदवीमधिगतवती । तदनन्तरं जर्मनभाषाध्ययनं कृतमेतया । वैदिकाध्ययनस्य कृते प्रख्यात आर्वीकरवंशः । श्री. विनायक आर्वीकर इति ललितादेव्याः पतिः। उभावपि संस्कृतज्ञौ वेदपरम्परासम्पन्नौ जगद्गुरुकाञ्चीकामकोटीपीठाधीश्वराणां जयेन्द्रसरस्वतीशङ्कराचार्याणां प्रेरणया नारायणीयमिति संस्कृतमहाकाव्यस्य मराठीभाषयाऽनुवादः कृतः। अस्य ग्रन्थस्य प्रकाशनमपि शङ्कराचार्यमहोदयानं। करकमलाभ्यां सञ्जातम् । मूकपञ्चशतीति संस्कृतमहाकाव्यस्यापि मराठीभाषयाऽनुवादः तेषामेव प्रेरणया कृतः ललितामहोदयया। श्रीकृष्णभिक्तरिति ललितामहोदयायाः वैशिष्ट्यम्। एतया भक्त्या दश रासक्रीडागीतानि मराठीभाषया रचितानि । श्रीकृष्णस्य गार्हस्थदर्शनमिति संस्कृतनाटिका रचिता । डॉ. के. रा. जोशी महोदयानां प्रेरणया शङ्कराचार्याणामाशीर्ववचनैश्च राधायनमिति महाकाव्यं रचितम् । अस्य मूलसंस्कृतग्रन्थस्य प्रकाशनं बेंगलुरुनगरे सञ्जातम् । डॉ. पंकज चांदे महोदयानां मार्गदर्शनेन श्लोकानां मराठीभाषया तथा चाङग्लभाषयाऽनुवादः कृतः प्रकाशितश्च । नवसर्गात्मकं षट्षष्टयुत्तरस्त्रयस्त्रिंशच्छोकैर्युतमिदं महाकाव्यं संस्कृतसाहित्यस्य कृते महत्त्वपूर्णावदानम्। स्त्रीभिः रचितेषु संस्कृतकाव्येषु महत्त्वपूर्णं स्थानमस्त्येतस्य महाकाव्यस्य। प्राचीनसंस्कृतमहाकाव्येषु नायिकाप्रधानकाव्यं नास्त्येव। इयमाधिनिकी परम्परा ललितादेव्या प्रचालितेत्यरमाकं महद्भाग्यम्। अत एव महाराष्ट्रशासनेन महाकविकालिदास– संस्कृतसाधनापुरस्कारेण सम्मानिता ललिता आवीकर महोदया ।

**डॉ. कुसुम राजें द्र पटोरिया** — बालसरस्वतीरूपेण प्रख्यातेयं विदुषी। संस्कृते डी.लिट्. उपाधिप्राप्तैषाद्वितीया प्राध्यापिकात्र। 2000 तमे वर्षे राष्ट्रसंततुकडोजीमहाराजनागपुरविद्यापीठस्यायमुपाधिः। भारतीयकाव्यशास्त्रेऽकुण्ठितगतिरस्त्यस्याः। अत एव काव्यभाषा काव्यबिम्बमिति विषयाश्रितं संशोधनं कृत्वा काव्यशास्त्रे नवविचारः प्रसारितः। 'रससिद्धान्त का पुनर्विचार' इत्यत्र रसविषयकरूढसिद्धान्ताः खण्डिताः पटोरिया महोदयया। समीक्षणात्मकसूक्षमेक्षया नूतनसिद्धान्ताः प्रस्थापिताः। 'कथा पौराणिकीः दृष्टिराधुनिकी' इत्ययं पुस्तकं 2004 मध्ये प्रकाशितम्। संस्कृतग्रन्थानां समीक्षा, हिन्दीमराठीभाषाभ्यामनुवादः इति पटोरियामहोदयायाः लेखनस्य वैशिष्ट्यम्। 'काले गुलाब की डाली' इति हिन्दी—काव्यसङ्ग्रहः 1997 मध्ये प्रकाशितः। 'यापनीय और उनका साहित्य' इति संशोधनात्मकं समीक्षात्मकञ्च पुस्तकं 1989 मध्ये प्रकाशितम्।

नागपुरविद्यापीठस्य स्नातकोत्तरविभागे प्राध्यापकपदे कार्यरताऽऽसीत् कुसुम पटोरिया महोदया। गभीरशास्त्रज्ञानं प्रौढिहिन्दीभाषेत्यनयोरसंयोगेन बृहद्ग्रन्थराशिर्निमिता। मोहराजपराजयमिति संस्कृतनाटकं हिन्दीभाषयानुदितम्।आत्मान्वेषी इत्यस्य ग्रन्थस्य हिन्दी तथा मराठीभाषयानुवादः कृतः। युगप्रणेता आंबेडकरः इत्यस्य पुस्तकस्य कृते महाराष्ट्र—राज्य— हिन्दी—अकादमी पुरस्कारः प्राप्तः।

**डॉ. शैलजा मधुकर रानडे** — बाबाजी—दाते—कलावाणिज्यमहाविद्यालयात् प्रदीर्घाध्यापनानन्तरमिधव्याख्यातापदात् सेवानिवृत्ताऽभवत् शैलजा रानडेमहोदया। भागवतकथाकथनार्थमखिलमहाराष्ट्रे भ्रमणिति महोदयायाः वैशिष्ट्यम्। 'उपनिषदातील शैक्षणिक तत्त्वज्ञानाचे विवेचनात्मक अध्ययन इति पीएचडी उपाध्यर्थं चितः विषयः। संस्कृतसम्बन्धिनः द्वाविंशतिग्रन्थाः प्रकाशिताः। तेषु केचन महत्त्वपूर्णाः ग्रन्थाः अत्र प्रदत्ताः। व्याकरणसुरिभः — संस्कृतव्याकरणाधारितं पुस्तकम्। निबन्धज्योत्स्ना — संस्कृतिबन्धसङ्ग्रहः। स्वप्नवासवदत्तस्य सटीपानुवादः। अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलस्य पञ्चमाङ्कस्य रसग्रहणम्। मेघदूतस्य श्लोकबद्धमराठीअनुवादः। बहूनि पुस्तकानि मराठीभाषया रचितानि यथा पाणीनीयशिक्षासोपान (मराठीभाषायानुदितः), रुद्राध्यायाचे अंतरंगः महाभारतातील प्रासंगिक कथा, उपनिषदातील शांतिपाठाचे अंतरंग इ. 'रंगावली — शोध व बोध' अस्य 'रङ्गाविलः' इति संस्कृते नाप्यनुवादः कृतः। महाराष्ट्रशासनेन 2018 तमे वर्षे महाकविकालिदास—संस्कृत—साधना—पुरस्कारेण सम्मानिता रानडे महोदया।

**डॉ. नंदा जयंत पुरी**— नंदा अरविंद गोसावी इति पूर्वाश्रमस्य नाम। कविकूलगुरुकालिदाससंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालये संस्कृतसाहित्य –विभागे प्राध्यापकरूपेण कार्यं कुर्वत्येषा संस्कृतं तथा संस्कृतेतरभाषा सङ्कायस्याधिष्ठातृपदमलङ्करोति। एल.ए.डी महाविद्यालयः नागपूरमित्यत्र त्रयोविंशतिवर्षाण्यमध्यापनं कृत्वा द्विसहस्रतमे वर्षे कविकुलगुरुकालिदास संस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयेऽधिव्याख्यातृपदे नियुक्ता। डॉ. पंकज चांदे महोदयानां मार्गदर्शने 'संस्कृत साहित्यातील लघुकथेची संकल्पना आणि स्वरूप' इत्यरिमन्विषये पीएचडी उपाधिः प्राप्तः। चांदे महोदयानां मार्गदर्शनेनैव विश्वविद्यालये शैक्षिकपदेषु प्रशासकीय पदेषु च कार्यं कृतम्। क.का. संस्कृतविश्वविद्यालयस्य कुलगुरूपदस्यातिरिक्तभारः ऊढः। कुलसचिवपदं, सञ्चालकः, नियोजनं–विकास–मण्डलं इत्येतादृशोच्चपदानामतिरिक्तभारः ऊढः। इदानीं सञ्चालकः, आय. क्यू. ए. सी. पदभारं वहन्तीयं प्रशासनकार्ये ऽपि दत्तावधाना वर्तते ।

संस्कृतसाहित्यक्षेत्रे संशोधनक्षेत्रे च महदवदानं वर्तते । पञ्च छात्राः पीएचडी उपाधिमधिगतवन्तः चत्वारिंशच्छात्राश्च एम.फिल. उपाधिं प्राप्तवन्तः। राष्ट्रियान्ताराष्ट्रीयशोधपत्रिकास् चत्वारिंशदधिकानि शोधपत्राणि प्रकाशितानि। कालिदाससाहित्यस्य मराठीभाषया अनुवादः कृतः। विश्वविद्यालयस्य अनुवादप्रकल्पे सम्पादकमण्डले च कार्यं कृतम्। पं. क्षामादेवी राव महोदयायाः कथाग्रन्थानां समीक्षाणं संस्कृतेन कृतं वर्तते। अस्य पुस्तकद्वयस्य प्रकाशनमखिलभारतीयप्राच्यविद्यापरिषदि प्रकाश्यतां यातीति प्रमोदकरविषयः। संस्कृतभवितव्यमिति पत्रिकास् कथाः, काव्यं लेखाश्च नैरन्तर्येण प्रकाश्यन्ते । साहित्यविहारः नागपुरमित्यनया संस्थया सहदयानन्दः भास्करनन्दनः इतिकाव्यस्य कृते सर्वोत्कृष्टसंस्कृतरचनापुस्कारः प्रदत्तः । परिकथेति कथाऽऽकाशवाण्यां प्रसारिता । अद्ययावत् सप्त पुस्तकानि प्रकाशितानि । विश्वविद्यालयस्य बालसाहित्यनिर्माणे कथाः रचिताः। सम्पादकमण्डले च कार्ये कृतम्। विश्वविद्यालयस्य शोधपत्रिकायाः सम्पादकमण्डले कार्य कृत्वा संशोधनक्षेत्रेऽवदानं दत्तम्। अनेकानि पाठयपुस्तकानि निर्मितानि। महाराष्ट्रशासनस्य आदर्शशिक्षकपुरस्कारः महाकविकालिदाससंस्कृतसाधनापुरस्कारश्च प्राप्तः ।

**डॉ. कविता सुनिल होले** – कविकुलगुरूकालिदाससंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालये, संस्कृतभाषा तथा साहित्यविभागे विभागप्रमुखरूपेण कार्यरताऽस्त्येषा। स्नातकोत्तरसंस्कृतविभागे पाठनस्य विंशतिवर्षाणामनुभवोऽस्ति पाठनस्य तस्याः। शास्त्रसमन्वयः, भक्तितत्त्वविवेकः, आगमदीपिकेति पुस्तकत्रयं गुलाबरावमहाराजस्य तत्त्वचिन्तने आश्रितमस्ति । 'गुलाबराव महाराजांचे भारतीय दर्शन' इति मराठीभाषया रचिताः ग्रन्थः। वृत्तालोकः, उत्कार्णलेसङ्ग्रहश्च पाठयांशाधारितरचना। बालसाहित्यम्, कालिदाससमारोहविशेषाङ्कः, समग्रकालिदाससाहित्यस्य मराठी अनुवादः, संस्कृतवाग्विलासः तृतीय मुद्रा, संस्कृतसारिकेति महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिकोच्चमाध्यमिकमण्डलस्यपुस्तकमित्येतेषां पुस्तकानां सम्पादकमण्डले कार्य कृतं कविता महोदयया। कविकुलगुरुकालिदाससंस्कृतविश्वविद्यालस्य प्रशासनकार्ये विशेषावदानं दीयते। प्रज्ञाचक्षुगुलाबराव महाराजस्य संस्कृतरचनानां समीक्षणमिति होले महोदयायाः पीएचडी प्रबन्धस्य विषयः।

**डॉ. रिमता सुधीर होटे** – एल.ए. डी. महाविद्यालयः नागपुरमित्यरिमन् महाविद्यालये प्रपाठकपदे कार्यरताऽसीत् होटे महोदयाः। प्रदीर्घकालमध्यापनं कृत्वा विभागप्रमुखपदान्निवृत्ता । संस्कृतप्रचारस्य दृढं व्रतमङ्गीकृत्य बहुनि संस्कृत– सम्भाषणशिबिराणि चालितानि होटे महोदयया। भासकृतदूतघटोत्कचस्य बाणभट्टविरचितशूकनासोपदेशस्य च समीक्षणं कृत्वा पुस्तकद्वयं प्रकाशितम् । वैदर्भीयसंस्कृतकविदत्तात्रेययेरकृंटवारमहोदयस्य हस्तलिखितकाव्यसम्पदः सम्पादनं समीक्षणञ्च इत्यरिमन्विषये डॉ. पंकज चांदे महोदयानां मार्गदर्शने पीएचडी. उपाधिः प्राप्तः। प्रचाररकार्ये होटे महोदयायाः महदवदानम। तदर्थ संस्कृतभाषाप्रचाररिणीसभया गौरवः कृतः।

### Sanskrit books are sources of philosophical knowledge: Prof Bhat

A 7-day workshop on inaugurated at a glittering ceremony at Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University

"SANSKIT books are original sources of philosophical knowl-edge. Deeper study and funda-mental thinking enriches the understanding of philosophysu-dents. The books on various schools of thought help in bal-ancingthe outlook of researchers. All these points should be con-sidered while organising work-All these points should be considered while organising work-shops and reading of texts," said Prof Siddheshwar Bhat, Chairman of Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi. Prof Bhat was speaking after inaugurating the workshop on 'Pramavada' organised jointly by Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit





Prof S R Bhat, Dr Shrinivasa Varakhedi, Prof Rajaram Shukla and others releasing the book 'Indian Philosophy' of Prof Madhusudan Penna during the inaugural session of workshop on 'Pramavada' organised jointly by KKSU and Indian Council of Philosophical Research. (Right) Dr Shrinivasa Varakhedi and Prof Rajaram Shukla konouring Prof S R Bhat with 'Darshan Bhaskar Upadh'.

University (KKSU) and ICPR at Sampoornanand Sanskrit the dais on this occasion. During the seven-day workarkhedt, Vice-Chancellor of KKSU, presided over the inaugural esson while Proffagair of Kavilkuginur Kalidas Sanskrit University, also shared Sanskrit University white dais on this occasion. During the seven-day workshop, the book 'Pratyaksha the hate vorkshop, the book 'Pratyaksha the hate vorkshop the read and discussed at length. He had write the book as a criterior of 'Padarth-Lattwachinta-the the pot as a criterior of 'Padarth-Lattwachinta-the the pot as a criterior of 'Padarth-Lattwachinta-the pot as a criterior of 'Padar

"Philosophical thinking is flu-id like a river. It evolves, and at the same time develop; the thinkers," said Prof Bhat. He said that ICPR was working towards teaching and study of books with indiamental thoughts. He rootu-ages universities to conduct such workshops and thereby conserve, preserve, and pass on such books to the vouncer coneration.

workshopsainu nuerey yonser we preserve, and pass on such books to the younger generation. Prof Varakhedi said that the study of fundamental books in the younger generation of the professional profess

bers.
Prof Dr Varakhedi honoured
Prof S R Bhat with 'Darshan
Bhaskar Upadhi' on this occasion. Also, the book 'Indian
Philosophy' authored by Prof

Madhusudan Penna was released. Prof DrVarakhedi felic-itated Prof Penna with shawl and shreefal. Prof Shripad Bhatt and Prof Rajaram Shukla also were felicitated.

Prof Rajaram Shuxa aiso were felicitated. After the Inaugural session, Prof Rajaram Shukla delivered keynote address on Praman Mimansa: Durling the workshop, eminem Shukla, Prof Hardias Bhart, Prof Se Bhat, Prof Devanathan, Prof Ser Bhat, Prof Weernaryan Prof Devlarhiniyasa Varakhedi. Prof Madhusudan Prena willi guide the participants on various topics. Dr Shivram Bhatt, Assistant Professor, Grammer Department of Kaviklaguru Kalldas Sanskrit

Professor, Grammer Department of Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, conducted the pro-ceedings of the inaugural pro-gramme.

ceedings of the work-gramme. The participants of the work-shop are from Assam West Bengal, Karnataka, Tirupati, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra.

# विदर्भस्य संस्कृतमहाकाव्यसृष्टिदर्शनम्।

डॉ. शारदा गाडगे डॉ. अबोली व्यास

संस्कृतसाहित्यं नूनं वैशिष्टयपूर्णम् । तस्य प्रत्येकं वैशिष्ट्यं काव्यरसज्ञेभ्यः अनुपमम् आनन्दं ददाति । नैकैः कविभिः आजीवनं संस्कृतवाग्देवतायाः आराधनां कृत्वा तस्यै स्वकीयानि बहुमूल्यानि काव्यरत्नानि समर्पितानि । भगवत्याः देवालयस्य गर्भगृहं च नितरां समृद्धिं नीतम् । महाकाव्यानि, लघुकाव्यानि, खण्डकाव्यानि, गद्यकाव्यानि, रूपकाणि, लघुकथाः, स्फुटरचनाः इत्यादयः नैकविधाः प्रकाराः संस्कृतसाहित्ये स्वस्ववैशिष्टयैः ख्यातिं गताः । एतासां सर्वासां काव्यरचनानां रसिकहृदयहारित्वं अद्यापि न न्यूनतां गतं न वा क्षीणतां गतम् । इयं साहित्यसरित् आवेदकालात् अद्ययावत् अविरतं वहति । न तस्याः वेगः मन्दतां गतः न वा तस्याः प्रवाहः क्षुण्णः ।

संस्कृतकाव्यरचनाकार्ये वैदर्भीयाः कविजनाः अग्रेसराः दृश्यन्ते अद्यापि । अस्मिन् निबन्धे वैदर्भीयैः कविवर्यैः विरचितानां महाकाव्यरचनानां संक्षिप्तः परिचयः दीयते । वैदर्भीयानां संस्कृतमहाकाव्यस्य रचनाकार्ये इदं योगदानं नूनं लक्षणीयम्। वैदर्भीयानां महाकवीनाम् अद्ययावत् नवमहाकाव्यानि प्रकाशितानि । त्रीणि महाकाव्यानि प्रकाशनं प्रतीक्षन्ते ।

गणपितसम्भवम् — म.मा.वि.वा.पं. प्रभुदत्तशास्त्री महोदयेन विरचितं इदं महाकाव्यम् । महाकविकालिदासस्य कुमारसम्भवम् इति महाकाव्यं पठित्वा तस्य प्रभावात् इदं महाकाव्यं महाकविना रचितम् । गणेशजन्मनः पौराणिककथा अस्य महाकाव्यस्य वर्ण्यविषयः अस्ति । महाकाव्यनायकः गणेशः अस्ति । गणेशभिवतः इति महाकाव्यस्य मुख्या प्रेरणा अस्ति । परन्तु गणेशस्य क्रियाशीलरूपं तस्य पराक्रमशीलता च अत्र महाकविना आधिक्येन स्पष्टीकृते । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये शृंगारः, अद्भुतः, करुणः इत्यादीनां रसानां परिपोषः अस्ति । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये दशसर्गाः, ८५० श्लोकाः च सन्ति । इदं महाकाव्यं २६ जानेवारी १९६८ तमे वर्षे अर्चना प्रकाशनम्, रामदासपीठम्, नागपुरतः पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितम् ।

तिलकयशोऽर्णवः — लोकनायकः मा. श्री. अणे विरचितं इदं तिलकयशोऽर्णवः इति त्रिखण्डात्मकं तिलकस्य चिरत्रम् अस्ति । महाकाव्ये ८५ सर्गाः १२००० श्लोकाश्च सन्ति । लोकनायकस्य मा. श्री. अणे महोदयस्य निधनात् अनत्तरं तिलकयशोऽर्णवः इति महाकाव्यस्य प्रकाशनम् अभवत् इति दैवदुर्विलासः । किन्तुएषा उत्कृष्टा काव्यकृतिः संस्कृतानुरागिभिः प्राप्ता इति नूनं संस्कृतजनानाम् अहोभाग्यम् एव। ग्रन्थानां सम्पादनेन प्रकाशनेन च ज्ञानविज्ञानयोः समागमः भवेत् इत्यनेन उद्देशेन पुण्यपत्तनतः तिलकमहाराष्ट्रविश्वविद्यालयेन एक सम्पादकमण्डलं प्रस्थापितम्। अनेन मण्डलेन इदं महाकाव्यं पुस्तकरूपेण इ. स. १९६९ तमे वर्षे प्रकाशितम् । महाकविः सर्गान् 'तरङ्ग' इति सम्बोधयति। तिलकयशोऽर्णवस्य प्रत्येकं तरङ्गे काव्यरिसकः ननु आनन्देन दोलायते । अतः सर्गाणां कृते महाकविना प्रयुक्तः 'तरङ्गः' इत्येष शब्दः यथार्थः भवति।

लोकमान्यस्य बालगंगाधरतिलकस्य चरित्रम् इति अस्य महाकाव्यस्य कथाभागः अस्ति । वीररसः मुख्यरसः अस्ति । प्रायः सम्पूर्णारचना अनुष्ट्रभ् छन्दसि अस्ति ।

श्रीशिवराज्योदयम् — प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ. श्री. भा. वर्णेकरमहोदयः श्रीशिवराज्योदयम्' इति महाकाव्यस्य रचनाम् अकरोत् । महाराजः शिवाजिः अस्य महाकाव्यस्य नायकः अस्ति । अस्मिन् विशाले महाकाव्ये भिन्नभिन्नां वृत्तछन्दसां योजना अस्ति । प्रायः अन्तिमे श्लोके भिन्नवृत्तस्य योजना अस्ति । महापराक्रमशीलस्य स्वराज्यसंस्थापकस्य चरित्रम् अत्र वर्णितम् अतः एतद् महाकाव्यं वीररसप्रधानम अस्ति ।

अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये 68 सर्गाः 3923 श्लोकाः च सन्ति । एतद् महाकाव्यं पं. वसंत अनन्त गाडगीळमहोदयेन शारदा गौरव ग्रंथमालायात् इ.स.1972 तभे वर्षे पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितम् । डॉ.ग.बा.पळसुले लिखिता प्रस्तावना अत्र अस्ति । डॉ. वर्णेकर महोदयेन श्रीशिवराज्योदयम् इति महाकाव्यार्थं साहित्य—अकादमी पुरस्कारः लब्धः ।

विन्ध्यवासिनीविजयम् — अस्य महाकाव्यस्य रचयिता पं, वसन्त—त्र्यंबक —शेवडेमहोदयः अस्ति । इदं स्त्रीप्रधानं महाकाव्यं अस्ति । भवान्यां दृढः विश्वासः तथा अपरिमिता भिक्तः च अत्र महाकाव्ये प्रकटिते महाकविना । अत्र भगवती विन्ध्यवासिनी मुख्यं स्थानं भूषयति । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये 16 सर्गाः 1069 श्लोकः च सन्ति । सर्गाणां कविप्रणीतानि नामाभिधानानि सन्ति । इदं महाकाव्यं चौखम्बया संस्कृतग्रन्थमालायां इ.स. 1982 तमे वर्षे पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशतां गतम् । वीररसः प्रधानः रसः अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये । महाकाव्य रचयिता महाकविः पं, वसन्त—त्र्यंबक—शेवडेमहोदयः साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कारेण सम्मानितः। महाकाव्यस्य कथानकं पौराणिकम् अस्ति ।

शुम्भवधमहाकाव्यम् — पं. वसन्त—त्र्यंबक—शेवडे महोदयेन रचितम् इदं महाकाव्यम् । महाकाव्यस्य कथा पौराणिकी अस्ति । भगवत्याः माहेशवर्याः पराक्रमः अत्र वर्णितः । इदं महाकाव्यं वीररसप्रधानम् अस्ति । भगवत्याः पराक्रमरूपेण स्त्रीशिक्तः महाकविना वर्णिता । स्त्रीप्रधानम् इदं महाकाव्यम् । अत्र कोऽपि नायकः न विद्यते । शुम्भ— निशम्भौ एतौ राक्षसौ अत्र खलनायकरूपेण वर्णितौ । खलिन्दिलनं कर्तुं सिद्धा भगवती कविना अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये सप्रयत्नं वर्णिता । अतीव मनोहरम् इदं महाकाव्यम् । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये 14 सर्गाः 816 श्लोकाः च सन्ति । सर्गाणां कविप्रणितानि नामिभधानानि सन्ति । इ.स. 1983 तमे वर्षे इदं महाकाव्यं चौखम्बया सुरभारती — प्रकाशनेन पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितम् ।

देवदेवेश्वरमहाकाव्यम् — इदं महाकाव्य पं वसन्त—त्र्यंबक—शेवडे महोदयेन रचितम्। छत्रपति—शिवाजीमहाराजतः नानासाहेब—पेशवेमहोदयपर्यन्तं सम्पूर्णः मराठीसाम्राज्यस्य इतिहासः अत्र वर्णितः । महाकाव्यस्य आद्ये सर्गे कविना कृतं महाराष्ट्रवर्णनं विशेषोल्लेखम् अर्हति। अस्य महाकाव्यस्य कथानकम् ऐतिहासिकम् अस्ति। वीररसप्रधानम् इदं महाकाव्यम्। देवदेवेश्वरसंस्थानस्य प्रकाशनमालायाम् इदं काव्यं प्रथमं स्थानम् अर्हति। इदं महाकाव्यं इ.स. 1993 तमे वर्षे पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितम्। अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये 16 सर्गाः 1577 श्लोकाः च सन्ति। सर्गाणां शीर्षकाणि न सन्ति। प्रत्येकं सर्गान्ते भिन्नवृते रचना अस्ति।

राधायनम् — सौ. लिलताशास्त्री आर्वीकर महाभागा इदं महाकाव्यम् अरचयत्। अस्य महाकाव्यस्य रचानायाः रीतिः वैदर्भीरीतिः अस्ति। महाकाव्यस्य कथानकं पौराणिकम् अस्ति। राधायाः माधवभिक्तः इति वर्ण्यविषयः। महाकाव्यस्य शान्तरसः प्रधानरसः। किन्तु प्रसंगानुसारं शृङ्गाररसस्य, अद्भुतरसस्य अपि परिपोषः अनुभूयते। राधायाः नूतनं स्वरूपं महाकवियत्र्या अत्र वर्णितम्। अस्य महाकाव्यस्य रचित्रत्री स्त्री अस्ति। काव्यस्य वर्ण्यविषयः अपि स्त्रीप्रधानः अस्ति। अतः वैशिष्टयपूर्णम् अस्ति इदं महाकाव्यम्। इदं महाकाव्यं इ.स.2012 तमे वर्षे पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितम्। अस्मिन् महाकाव्यं ९ सर्गाः 523 श्लोकाः च सन्ति। सर्गाणां वैशिष्टयपूर्णनामधेयानि सन्ति।

काव्यकण्ठचिरतम् — इदं महाकाव्यं डॉ. मधुसुदन —पेन्नामहोदयेन रचितम् । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये २१ सर्गा ९७९ श्लोकाः च सन्ति । महाकविना प्रत्येकं सर्गस्य विशेषशीर्षकं न दत्तम् । सर्गे यत् वृत्तम् उपयोजितम् अस्ति तत् वृत्तस्य नाम तस्य सर्गस्य शीर्षकम् अस्ति । श्रीमतः गणपतिमुनेः जीवनगाथा अत्र वर्णिता महाकविना । श्रीमान् गणपतिमुनिः अस्य महाकाव्यस्य नायकः अस्ति । अतः शान्तरसः मुख्यरसः अस्ति । अस्मिन् महाकाव्ये सुभाषितानां रचना महाकविना कृता । इ.स. २०१२ तमे वर्षे इदं महाकाव्यं चिन्मय—इन्टरनॅशनल—रिसर्च—फाऊंडेशन इत्यनया संस्थया प्रकाशितम् । इदं महाकाव्यम् आध्यात्मिक—सत्पुक्तषस्य चरित्रं वर्णयति । अतः अन्येभ्यः महाकाव्येम्यः अस्य स्वरूपं भिन्नम ।

प्रज्ञाचाक्षुषम् — अस्य महाकाव्यस्य रचयिता डॉ. मधुसूदन पेन्नामहोदयः अस्ति । महाकाव्ये ११ सर्गाः ८५० श्लोकाः सन्ति । महाकविः सर्गान् 'ईक्षणम्' इति सम्बोधयति । दशईक्षणेषु श्री गुलाबराव महाराजस्य सम्पूर्णं जीवनं महाकविना वर्णितम् । एकादशे ईक्षणे महाकविना श्रीगुलाबरावमहाराजस्य तत्त्वज्ञानं प्रतिपादितम् । अस्य ईक्षणस्य 'गुलाबगीता' इति स्वतन्त्रशीर्षकं महाकविना नियोजितम् । श्रीगुलाबरावमहाराजस्य स्मृतिशतके अस्य महाकाव्यस्य लोकार्पणम् अभवत् । इ.स. २०१४ तमे वर्षे इदं महाकाव्यं दिल्लीतः प्रकाशितम् ।

आत्मनिवेदनम्, शिवायनम्, तिलकायनञ्च — मा. द. नि. येरकुंटवारमहाभागः नागपूरस्थः ख्यातनामः संस्कृतपण्डितः आसीत्। अनेन' कविवर्येण त्रीणि महाकाव्यानि रचितानि। आत्मनिवेदनम् इत्यरिमन् महाकाव्ये महाकविना स्वजीवनं वर्णितम्। शिवायनम् महाकाव्ये शिवाजीमहाराजस्य चरित्रम् वर्णितम्। तिलकायनम् महाकाव्ये लोकमान्य—बालगंगाधर तिलकमहोदयस्य जीवनम् इत्येव वर्ण्यविषयः। एतानि त्रीणि महाकाव्यानि अद्यापि अप्रकाशितानि एव विद्यन्ते। नागपूरस्थः डॉ. रिमता होटेमहोदयया एतेषां महाकाव्यानाम् अध्ययनं कृत्वा विरचितः प्रबन्धः पुस्तकरूपेण प्रकाशितः।

अद्यपर्यन्तं विदर्भे नवमहाकाव्यानि प्रकाशितानि। सर्वेषु महाकाव्युषु चतुर्णा महाकाव्यानां विषयः पौराणिकः अस्ति। द्वयोः महाकाव्ययोः विषयः सत्पुरुषस्य जीवनचित्रम् अस्ति। द्वयोः महाकाव्ययोः विषयः ऐतिहासिकः अस्ति। पं शेवडेमहोदस्य द्वयोः महाकाव्ययोः विषयः सन्तपुरुषस्य जीवनचित्रम् अस्ति । द्वयोः महाकाव्ययोः विषयः ऐतिहासिकः अस्ति । पं शेवडेमहोदयस्य द्वयोः महाकाव्ययोः नायिका भवानी अस्ति । सर्वेषां महाकाव्यानां भाषा सरला, सुबोधा, प्रासादिका च अस्ति । सर्वेषु महाकाव्येषु सुभाषितानां प्राचुर्यम् अस्ति। अर्वाचीनसंस्कृतरचनाकारेषु स्त्रीः एका एवं अस्ति। सा अस्ति सौ. ललिता–शास्त्री– आवींकरमहोदया। एतद् अत्र विशेषत्वेन उल्लेख्यते। महाकाव्येषु वीररसः शान्तरसः च मुख्यरसौ स्तः। सर्वेषु महाकाव्येषु उपमालंकारस्य प्राचुर्यम् अस्ति । सर्वैः महाकविभिः वृत्तबद्धा रचना कृता । वृत्तेषु काव्यरचनां कृत्वा एतैः सर्वैः महाकाविवर्यैः स्वकियं वृत्तरचनाकौशलं प्रकाशितम्। विदर्भे सर्वे महाकवयः स्वातन्त्र्यसैनिकानां सतपुरूषाणां च कार्येण प्रभाविताः इति महाकाव्यानां पठनात दृष्टिपथम आयाति। डॉ. पेन्ना महोदयेन 'काव्यकण्ठचरितम' इति महाकाव्ये वृत्तानां नामानि सर्गेभ्यः शीर्षकरूपेण प्रदत्तानि इति विशेषत्वेन उल्लेखनीयम अस्ति इति मन्ये।

अनेन प्रकारेण संस्कृतमहाकाव्यसुष्टौ विदर्भस्य यद् योगदानम् अस्ति तत् प्रशंसनीयम् एव। एतैः सर्वैः मनोरमैः महाकाव्यैः संस्कृतसरस्वत्याः गुर्भगृहम् समृद्धिं नीतम्।



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डॉ. कष्णकमार पाण्डेय संचॉलक, मो. 9324151155

डॉ. प्रसाद गोखले राज्य समन्वयक, मो. 9665300979

ਦੁਸ.ਦੁਤ डॉ. किर्ती सदार मो. 9823786828

बी.एड. डॉ. हषीकेश दलाई मो. 8087650981

#### योग परामर्श केंद्र

प्रो. मधुसूदन पेन्ना डॉ. कलांपिनी अगस्ती

9860529642 8275394979

#### ज्योतिष व वास्तु परामर्श केंद्र

प्रो. कृष्णकुमार पाण्डेय डॉ. दिनकर मराठे

7972202714 9049379555

#### संस्कृत साहित्य व भाषा परामर्श केंद्र

प्रो. नंदा पुरी डॉ. कविता होले 9975511521 7768060184









# महर्षी कर्वे स्त्री शिक्षण संस्था, नागपूर प्रकल्प श्रीमती शकुंतला नरगुंदकर शिक्षाशास्त्री (बी.एड्.) महिला महाविद्यालय



नरगुंदकर शैक्षणिक संकुल, देवनगर, नागपूर

Website: www.mksssnp.org

### परिचय (COLLEGE AT A GLANCE)

'संस्कृतं संस्कृतेर्मूलम।' अर्थात संस्कृत भाषा ही भारतीय संस्कृतीचे मूळ आहे. या उक्तीनुरूप संस्कृत विषयाच्या माध्यमातून संस्कृती संवर्धन हे उद्दिष्ट डोळ्यासमोर ठेवून या महाविद्यालयात दरवर्षी शिक्षक प्रशिक्षणार्थ्यांचा सर्वांगिण विकास घडविल्या जातो व आचारांपासून भरकटलेल्या नैतिक मूल्यांना धुडकाविणाऱ्या आजच्या आधुनिक युगातील विद्यार्थ्यांना कर्तव्य दक्ष व जबाबदार नागरिक बनविण्याचे सर्वात मुख्य कार्य हे शिक्षकांचेच आहे. आणि अशा सुसंस्कृत कर्तव्य परायण व जीवन मूल्यांना जपणाऱ्या छात्राध्यपकांना प्रशिक्षण देण्याचे उत्कृष्ट कार्य आमचे महाविद्यालय करते.



#### संलग्निकरण

कवि कुलगुरु कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय रामटेक या विश्वविद्यालयाशी संलग्नित विश्वविद्यालयातर्फे उत्कृष्ठ महाविद्यालयाचे प्रशस्तीपत्रक प्राप्त महाविद्यालय.

प्रवेश पात्रता :

- \* कोणत्याही शाखेतील पदवी / पदव्युत्तर परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण
- \* पदवी व पदव्युत्तर स्तरावरची सरासरी टक्केवारी खुला वर्ग : ५०% व राखीव वर्ग : ४५% इतर राज्यांकरीता – खुला वर्ग : ५५% व राखीव वर्ग : ५५%
- \* बी.एड्. प्रवेश पात्रता परीक्षा उत्तीर्ण आवश्यक (B.Ed. CET)
- कालावधी २ वर्षे
- माध्यम मराठी, हिन्दी, इंग्रजी

महाविद्यालयाची वैशिष्ट्ये : (१) १००% निकाल (२) शहरातील नामांकीत शाळांमध्ये १००% Placement. (३) शासकीय नियंमानुसार राखीव गटांना व खुल्या गटांना शिष्यवृत्ती.

विद्यार्थिनींसाठी विशेष योजना : (१) कौशल्य विकासाला प्रोत्साहन देण्यासाठी फॅशन डिझायनिंग सर्टिफीकेट एक महिन्याचा अभ्यासक्रम उन्हाळी सुट्यांमध्ये निशुल्क. (२) सैन्यदल कुटूंबातील विद्यार्थिनींना ५०% शिक्षण शुल्क.

संपर्कः ९४२२१८४६०२, ९४०५१६३३५५, ९८२३९७०८४६, ९४०४०७९५४२, ९४२०२५४१९१

# विदर्भे कथावाङ्मयम्।

### डॉ.स्मिता सुधीर होटे

निवृत्तविभागप्रमुखः, एल्.ए.डी. महाविद्यालयः, नागपुरम्

"गद्यं कवीनां निकषं वदन्ति" इति वचनेन गद्यरचना गौरवान्विता साहित्यमर्मज्ञैः। अत एव कवित्वनिकषभूतं गद्यं संस्कृते पद्यात् विरलं विद्यते। बहुविधगद्यवाङ्मये 'कथासाहित्यम्' इति प्रकारः संप्रति सर्वासु भारतीयभाषासु लोकप्रियः प्रमुखश्च प्रकारः। तत्रापि अस्मिन् गतिमित काले लघुकथा इति रचनाकारस्य कृते अभिव्यक्तेः प्रभावि साधनम्, अपि च रसिकानां कृतेऽपि अल्पकाले सुखबोधाय मनोरंजनाय च कल्पते इति निर्विवादम्।

प्राचीनकालतः समृद्धिं गतः अयं लोकप्रियः रचनाप्रकार आधुनिककालेऽपि संभाषण—संदेशादिभिः नियतकालिकैः लोकारञ्जनं करोति। अस्मिन् कथावाङ्मयक्षेत्रे विदर्भविषयोऽपि अग्रेसरः। अत्र नागपुरे प्रकाशमाणं 'भारते एकमेव साप्ताहिकम्' इति ख्यातिप्राप्तं 'संस्कृतभवितव्यम्'। साप्ताहिकनानेन 1951 खिस्ताब्दतः विगतोपसप्तिः वर्षेभ्यः विविधवाङ् मयविधाभिः संस्कृत सरस्वत्याः भाण्डागारं आपूरितम्। तत्रापि नियतकालिकस्य अस्य, कथासाहित्ये महत्त्वपूर्णमवदानम्। तत्र प्रायः शताधिकाः कथाः समये समये प्रकाशिताः। 1954 तमे खिस्ताब्दे, विश्वसंस्कृत साहित्यपरिषदः निमित्तमधिकृत्य लघुकथाविशेषाङ्कः अपि प्रसिद्धः। कथालेखनप्रचोदनाय संस्कृतभाषाप्रचारिसभया प्रतिवर्षे कैं. देवीदासलांडगे—स्मृति—कथास्पर्धाऽपि आयोज्यते। एतेन उपक्रमेण भवितव्यम् इति साप्ताहिकेन संस्कृतकथावाङ्मयं समृद्धं कृतम्। अस्मिन् कार्ये यैः स्वकीयं मौलिकमवदानं कृतं तेषु वि.गो.दुर्गे, स.ना कुलकर्णी, डॉ.के.रा.जोशी, दि.वि.व-हाडपाण्डे इत्येतेषा नामानि उल्लेखनीयानि सन्ति। एतासु कथासु क्वचित् विदेशीयकथानामनुवादः अपि दरीदृश्यते।

आधुनिक काले विदर्भभूषणभूतैः प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ श्री.भा.वर्णेकर महोदयैः उत्तरायुषि कथाप्रान्ते पदार्पणं कृतम्। 'आधुनिकमहाकविः' इति सार्थाभिधानं धारयद्भिः महोदयैः 'कथावल्लरी' इति कथासङ्ग्रहं निर्माय कथाकाररूपेण साहित्यक्षेत्रे स्वकीया नाममुद्रा अङ्कता। 1993 तमे खिस्ताब्दे संस्कृतभाषाप्रचारिणी सभया प्राकाश्यतां नीतः अयं सङ्ग्रहः। तत्रभवता सुपुत्रेण संगणकतज्ज्ञेन डॉ. चन्द्रगुप्तवर्णेकरमहोदयेन पितृपादानां इत्थं साहित्यपरम्परा कथाप्रणयेनेन अग्रे नीता। तत्रभवतां 'स्वप्नः' इति त्रयोदशकथानां सञ्चयः अद्यावधि प्रकाशनस्य भाग्यं न प्राप्तवान्। तथापि एताः कथाः संस्कृतकथासाहित्ये 'विज्ञाननिष्ठाः कथाः' इति किमपि अपरं महत्त्वं धारयन्ति। इति निश्चप्रचम्।

विदर्भेषु समकालीनकथारचनाकारेषु अन्यतमा, अविरतसंस्कृत साहित्योपासने लीना यथार्थनामधेया विदुषी डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी महोदया । महोदयायाः 'त्रिवेणी' इति पुस्तकम् अचिरात् प्रकाश्यते । तत्र एका वेणी अष्ट कथानामस्ति । तासु कथासु एका कथा रा.तु.म. नागपुर विश्वविद्यालयस्य कला शाखायाः अन्तिमवर्षस्य पाठ्यपुस्तके आस्पदं लब्धवती । संस्कृतप्रचाराय बद्धपरिकरा नागपुरस्था श्रीमती दुर्गा पारखीमहोदया 'कथासुमनस्सौरभम्' इति पुस्तकं प्रणीतवती । 2011 तमे खिस्ताब्दे बंगलोर इत्यत्र विश्वसंस्कृतपुस्तकमेलायाम् अयं कथासङ्ग्रहः विमोचितः संस्कृत भाषाप्रचारिसभया प्रकाशितश्च । अस्मिन् कथाक्षेत्रे नवोदिता – याः डॉ विभाक्षीरसागर महोदयायाः 'कथापाथेयम्' इति बोधप्रदकथानां सङ्ग्रहः अपि स्तुत्यः प्रयत्नः ।

नागपुर आकाशवाण्याः प्रेरणया कथाप्रणयने प्रयतमानाः काश्चन महिलाः नागपुरे विद्यन्ते तासु डॉ. कुसुम पटोरिया, डॉ हंसश्री मराठे, डॉ.वीणा गानु, डॉ.मंजूषाः ठेमदेव इत्यादयः उल्लेखनीयाः तासु विशेषत्वेन उल्लेखनीयं नाम अस्ति 'डॉ.शारदा गाडगे'

नववयसि मातृभाषया कथारचनाः कृतवती इयं विदुषी। गच्छता कालेन संस्कृतव्रतरूपेण अनया संस्कृतकथाप्रणयने आत्मा व्यापारितः। अत्रभवत्याः कथाः नियमितरूपेण आकाशवाण्यां प्रसार्यन्ते। तथैव संस्कृतभवितव्यम् इति साप्ताहिके, संस्कृत अकादमी, दिल्लीतः प्रकाश्यमाने 'संस्कृत—चन्द्रिका' इति मासिकेऽपि बहुधा प्रकाश्यन्ते। कथामृतम्, कथारत्नावली बालकथातरिङ्गणी, शारदीयम्, नवकथाः कथापुष्पहार कथापुष्पावली च इति संभूय सप्तकथासङ्ग्रहाः प्रणीताः डॉ. शारदा गाडगेमहोदयया। तेषु उपशताधिकाः कथाः सन्ति। सप्त पुस्तकेषु पञ्च— कथासंग्रहाः संस्कृतभाषा—प्रचारिसभया प्रकाशिताः। कथासंग्रहद्वयं श्रीरेणुका — प्रकाशनं नागपुर इत्यनया संस्थया प्रकाशितम्। अत्रभवत्याः कथासाहित्यस्य वैशिष्ट्यं नाम तत्र बालकथा — साहित्यमपि अन्तर्भूतम्। तेन बालसाहित्यनिर्मितौ अपि अत्रभवत्याः नाममुद्रा अङ्कता। आधुनिकविषयेषु रिचताः एताः सर्वाः कथाः प्रसन्नवैदर्भीशैल्या निबद्धाः। भविष्यति काले विदर्भस्य कथावाङ्मयस्य इतिहासः अत्रभवत्याः नामोल्लेखेन विना अपूर्णः स्यात् इति निश्चप्रचम्।



# रेखा नेचर क्युअर सेंटर



## नागपुर निदान – उपचार

आर्थरायटिस, स्पॉडिलायटीस, वातरोग, घुटुनोका दर्द,सायटिका, अनिंद्रा, चिंता, दमा, ॲसिडिटी तथा मोटापा बिमारीपर सफल उपचार

# रेखा ठाकुर (तवर)

योग नॅचरोपॅथी तथा ॲक्युप्रेशर चिकित्सक (ॲक्युप्रेशर डायमंड अवार्ड प्राप्त) योगा नॅशनल प्लेअर

B.E.M.S. (EH), A.D. (EH), B.Ped., M.D. (Acu-AM), Sujok NDDY., M.A., Yagshastra (2nd Year) Mob.: 7038005677, 9421805438



# विदर्भप्रदेशे संस्कृतनाट्यवैभवम्।

**डॉ. प्रगती वाघमारे,** नागपुरम्

'काव्येषु नाटकं रम्यम् ।'नाटकं नाम सर्वजनसाधारणमनोविनोदनम्।'नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम्' इति कालिदासवचः सुविख्यातम्। अतः एव नैकैः प्रतिभावद्भिः कविवरैः नाट्यरचनाः कृत्वा संस्कृतसरस्वती उपासिता। इदं दृश्यकाव्यं सदैव रसज्ञप्रियतां गतम्। अतः एव अर्वाचीनकालेऽपि नैकैः वैदर्भीयकविभिः संस्कृतनाट्यानि प्रणीतानि। वाग्देवतायाः साहित्यरत्नभाण्डागारः च समृद्धिं नीतम्। एतासां वैदर्भीयसंस्कृतनाट्यकृतीनां संक्षिप्तः परिचयः अत्र दीयते। एतासु नाट्यरचनासु काश्चन रचनाः संस्कृतभाषया लिखिताः काश्चन अनूदिताः इति विशेषत्वेन उल्लेखनीयम्।

#### संस्कृत नाट्यरचनाः —

- 1. चंद्रिकाराक्षसम् श्रीसदाशिवः गोविन्दः सोमलवारमहोदयस्य इथं नाट्यरचना। अस्मिन् नाटके दश अड्काः सन्ति। नाटकस्य कथावस्तु काल्पनिकी वर्तते। चन्द्रिका पियूषचन्द्रयोः प्रीतिकथा अस्मिन् नाटके कविना वर्णिता। एषा नाट्यकृतिः संस्कृतभाषाप्रचारिसभयाप्रकाशिता।
- 2. विवेकानन्दविजयम् प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ. श्रीधरः भास्करः वर्णेकमहाभागेन विरचिते अस्मिन् नाटके दश अङ्काः सन्ति । स्वामि विवेकानन्दस्य जीवनकथा सरल संस्कृतेन कविना अत्र परिचायिता ।
- **3. शिवराजाभिषेकम्** प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ. श्री. भा. वर्णेकरमहोदयेन इदं नाटकं प्रणीतम् । अस्मिन् नाटके सप्ताङ्केषु शिवाजी महाराजस्य कथा वर्णिता अस्ति कविना । अस्मिन् नाटके 'छाया' नाटकस्य प्रयोगः विद्यते ।
- 4. श्रीरामसंगीतिका इयं नृत्यनाटिका डॉ. श्री. भा. वर्णेकर महोदयस्य प्रतिभायाः अविष्कारः । श्रीरामस्य कथा अत्र कविना मधुरभाषया कथिता ।
- 5. श्रीकृष्णसंगीतिका इयं संगीतिका नाम डॉ. श्री. भा. वर्णेकर महोदयस्य अनुपमेया रचना। संगीतनृत्ययोः साहाय्येन अत्र किवना श्रीकृष्णकथा सरलसंस्कृतेन वर्णिता। डॉ. वर्णेकर महोदयस्य एताः चतस्रः रचनाः 'प्रज्ञाभारतीयम्' इत्यस्मिन् ग्रन्थे प्रकाशिताः। 'प्रज्ञाभारतीयम्' इत्यस्य ग्रन्थस्य द्वितीयावृत्तिः डॉ. वर्णेकरमहोदयजन्मशताब्दिमहोत्सवे अचिराद् एव प्रकाशिता नागपुरे।
- **6. जमूरा** इदं काल्पनिकं नाटयं नाम डॉ. के. रा. जोशी महोदयस्य रचना। इदं नाटकं साम्प्रतिकिं सामाजिक स्थितिं प्रकाशयति प्रेक्षकान् प्रति। इदं नाटकं डॉ. के. रा. जोशी महोदयस्य 'त्रिदलम्' इत्यस्मिन् ग्रन्थे उपलभ्यते।
- 7. **नीलकण्ठविजयम्** इयम् एकाङ्किका डॉ. के.रा. जोशी महोदयेन विरचिता। पौराणिककथाधिष्ठिता इयं नाटिका संस्कृत—भाषा—प्रचारि—सभया प्रकाशिता।
- 8. रहस्यमयी इयं नाटिका महाभारताधिष्ठिता।
- 9. वैशालिनी इयम् एकांकिका डॉ. के. रा. जोशी महोदयेन विरचिता। वैशालिनी नामधेया काचित् राजकन्या अविक्षितः नामधेयश्च कश्चित् राजपुत्रः। एतयोः प्रीतीकथा अस्याः नाटिकायाः वर्ण्यविषयः।
- **10. संशयो बाधते नित्यम्** इयं काल्पनिककथाधिष्ठिता नाटिका डॉ. के. रा. जोशी महोदयस्य कल्पनाविष्कारः ।
- 11.पद्मावती इयम् ऐतिहासिकी नाटिका नाम डॉ. के. रा जोशी महोदयस्य नाटिका।
- **12. नष्टिंदक् नौका** अस्यां नाटिकायां डॉ. के.रा. जोशी महाभागः अर्वाचीन कालस्य युवकानां जीवनं दर्शयति । डॉ. के.रा. जोशी महोदयस्य एताः सर्वाः नाटिकाः महोदयस्य 'संस्कृत त्रिदलम्' इत्यस्मिन् ग्रन्थे उपलभ्यन्ते ।
- 13. नवनाट्यमज्जरी अस्मिन् पुस्तके षट् नाटिकाः अन्तर्भूताः । एताः सर्वाः नाटिकाः भा. के. ढोकमहोदयस्य रचनाः । एषः नाटिकासङ्ग्रहः संस्कृत—भाषा—प्रचारि—सभया प्रकाशितः । श्री—ध्रुव—चरितम्, पार्वती परीक्षणम्, श्रीकृष्णदौत्यम् । भरतभावम्,

सत्त्व-परीक्षणम्, श्रियालचरितम्, वयं पञ्चाधिकं शतम् एताः षट् नाटिकाः नूनं पठनीयाः ।

- **14. मालाभविष्यम्** पं. रकंदः शंकरः खोतमहोदयस्य इयं रचना । अस्यां रचनायाम् अङ्:कत्रये काल्पनिकं कथानकं दृश्यते । श्रीमती कमला खोतमहोदयया इदं पुस्तकं नागपुरे प्रकाशितम् ।
- **15. धुवावतारम्** इथं अङ्कत्रयात्मिका नाटिका पं. स्कंदः शंकरः खोतमहोदयस्य रचना। नाटिकायाः कथानकं काल्पनिकम।
- **16. लालवैद्यम्** इयं नाटिका पं स्कंद—शंकर—खोत महोदयस्यरचना। अस्यां नाटिकायां त्रिषु अङ्केषु वैद्यानां जीवनं शब्दाङ्कितं कविना।

खोतमहोदयस्य एताः सर्वाः नाटिकाः सौ. कमला—खोतमहोदयया प्रकाशितः नागपुरे।

- 17. रसाविष्कारः एषः नाट्यसङ्ग्रहः नाम डॉ. विभा क्षीरसागरमहोदयया निर्मितः । अस्मिन् नाट्यसंग्रहे सप्त नाटिकाः सन्ति । सर्वासां नाटिकानां कथानकं काल्पनिकम् । एतासां नाटिकानां प्रयोगाः राज्यनाट्यस्पर्धासु प्रत्यक्षीकृताः रसज्ञैः । इदं पुस्तकं कालिदास—संस्कृत —विश्वविद्यालयेन प्राकाश्यं नीतम् । जागर्या, आश्चर्यकरमेव, सिकतासु तैलम्, गुरूदक्षिणा, हे मनः एताः सर्वाः नाटिकाः सामाजिक समस्याः प्रकाशयन्ति ।
- **18. इयं सा अमेरिका** इयं काल्पनिकी नाटिका डॉ. हंसश्री मराठे महोदयया विरचिता। इयं नाटिका 'संस्कृत भवितव्यम्' इत्यस्यां पत्रिकायां प्रकाशिता।
- **19. नाट्यत्रिदलम्** इदं पुस्तकं तिसृणां नाटिकानां सङ्ग्रहरूपम्। डॉ. स्मिता होटे महोदया तासां नाटिकानां प्रणेत्री। भाग्यरेखा कन्या, तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय, विषमा दैवगतिः एताः तिस्रः नाटिकाः आधुनिकविषयं स्पृशन्ति।

एताभिः संस्कृतनाट्यरचनाभिः सह काचन अनुदिताः नाट्रचना अपि उल्लेखनीयाः ।

- 1) काबुलीवाला डॉ. रविन्द्रनाथ टागोर महोदयस्य 'काबुलीवाला' इत्येषा नाट्यकृतिः नितरां रसज्ञप्रियतां गता । तस्याः मराठी भाषया अनुवादः रज्जन दारव्हेकर महोदयेन प्रकाशितः । इयं मराठी 'काबुलीवाला' नाटिका दुर्गा—पारखी महोदयया संस्कृतेन अनुदिता । अनया नाटिकया राज्यनाट्यस्पर्धायां पुरस्कारश्च अधिगतः । इयं नाटिका श्रीअरविन्दपारखी महोदयेन प्रकशिता ।
- 2) रसरङ्गः एष अनुदितः संस्कृत नाटिकानां सङ्ग्रहः नाम डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी महोदयायाः परिश्रमाणां फलश्रुतिः। अस्मिन् पुस्तके पञ्च अनूदिताः नाटिकाः विद्यन्ते। मोहवनम्, बण्डू अभिनयं करोति, विकसतु एषा कलिका, गृहहीनः, नरकः एव वरम् एताः पञ्च नाटिकाः महोदयया अस्मिन् पुस्तके प्रकाशिताः। ताः सर्वाः नाटिकाः प्रेक्षकैः प्रत्यक्षीकृताः। संस्कृतराज्यनाट्यस्पर्धासु पुरस्कारैश्च गौरविताः। इदं पुस्तकं संस्कृत भारत्या प्रकाशितम्।
- 3) नारीहृदयविलासः डॉ. हंसश्री मराठे महोदयया अनूदितम इदं नाटकं ' संस्कृत भवितव्यम्' इत्यरिमन् साप्ताहिके प्रकाशितम्।

एवं वैदर्भीयैः कविवरैः विविधः संस्कृतनाट्यरचना अकारि । सर्वासां नाट्यकृतीनां विषयाः भिन्नभिन्नाः। कैश्चित् कविभिः पौराणिकविषयाः स्पृष्टाः किन्तु नैकैः कविभिः आधुनिकविषयाः प्रस्तुताः सामाजिकसमस्याश्च चित्रिताः। एतासां सर्वासां नाट्यरचनानां संस्कृत भाषा अतीव सरला मधुरा च। संस्कृत प्रसारार्थं, संस्कृत—संवादकौशल्यवर्धनार्थं च एतासां नाट्यकृतीनां उपयोगः कर्त् शक्यते।



Sanskrit Teachers Training Program specially for language teachers in Ramtek organized by KKSU. Good response of teachers for this training program is really appreciable.



A symposium is organized on National Youth Day by NSS wing of KKSU. Youth's contribution in Nation Building is the theme of the symposium. **Dr. Parag Joshi**, Asst. Professor conducted the dialogue.

# विदर्भ की विद्वत्परम्परा

### डॉ.स्मिता सुधीर होटे

निवृत्तविभागप्रमुखः, एल्.ए.डी. महाविद्यालयः, नागपुरम्

ऋग्वेद से लेकर भारतवर्ष के इतिहास के कई पन्नों पर विदर्भ प्रदेश का नाम अंकित है। कभी नेणाकट कभी कुशावती कभी द्वैराज्य तो कभी क्रयकैशिक ऐसे समय समय पर अलग अलग नामों से विख्यात विदर्भ प्रदेश को कवि राजशेखर ने ''विदर्भविषयः सारस्वती जन्मभूः'' इन शब्दों में गौरवान्वित किया है। प्राचीन काल में स्वयं कवि राजशेखर, नाटककार भवभूति, महाकवि भारवि, बृहत्कथाकार गुणाढय आदि साहित्यकारों ने इस वचन को सार्थ किया। अर्वाचीन काल में भी इस उज्ज्वल परम्परा को अविच्छिन्न रखने में कतिपय विद्वान संशोधक, प्रतिभाशाली कवि एवम् नाटककारों ने अपना महनीय योगदान दिया। उनमें से कुछ प्रथितयश विद्वान् एवम् रचनाकारों की संस्कृत सारस्वत सेवा का स्वल्प परिचय प्रस्तुत करने का यह विनम्र प्रयास है।

#### 1) विद्वद्रत्न केशव लक्ष्मण उपाख्य भाऊजी दप्तरी (1880–1972) – प्राच्यविद्या संशोधक

डॉ. दप्तरी महोदय का बहुआयामी संशोधन कुल 28 ग्रंथों में निबध्द है। इनके संशोधन का मुख्य क्षेत्र ज्योतिषशास्त्र तथा ग्रहगणित है। उनके इस संशोधन के लिए नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय ने डि.लिट् उपाधि से इनको सम्मानित किया। भारतीय युद्धकाल, कंसवधकाल, श्रीरामजन्मनिर्णय आदि कई प्राचीन पहलियों पर इन्होने प्रकाश डाला।

#### 2)लोकनायक बापूजी उपाख्य माधव श्रीहरी अणे (1880–1968)

विदर्भ के यह सपूत बिहार के राज्यपाल थे। लो. तिलकजी के सच्चे अनुयायी थे। 'तिलकयशोऽर्णवः' नामक त्रिखण्डात्मक महाकाव्य का प्रणयन इन्होंने किया। इसके अलावा इनकी कतिपय संस्कृत स्फूट रचनाएँ भी प्रसिद्ध हैं।

### 3) प्रज्ञाचक्षु श्रीगुलाबराव महाराज — (1881—1915)

यह संतकोटि के महापुरुष जन्मांध थे किन्तु अपने प्रज्ञाचक्षुत्व से इन्होंने 135 ग्रंथों का निर्माण किया। इनके ग्रथों के विषयों की विविधता विद्वानों को भी विस्मित करती है, जिसमें सूत्रवाङ्मय, व्याकरण, काव्यशास्त्र, न्यायशास्त्र, मानसायुर्वेद, आयुर्वेद, अध्यात्म, संगीत, लोकसाहित्य, संस्कृत लघुकाव्य आदि विषय निहित हैं। उनकी संपूर्ण रचनाएँ संस्कृत के साथ मराठी, हिन्दी व्रजभाषा तथा वन्हाडी भाषा में निबध्द हैं।

### 4) महामहोपाध्याय विष्णु वामन मिराशी (१८९४ –१९८३) पुरातत्त्ववेत्ता, पुरालिपि एवम् नाणक तज्ज्ञ

पद्मभूषण डॉ.मिराशीजीने दशकुमारचिरत, हर्षचिरत, लघुकौमुदी इन ग्रंथों पर टीकालेखन किया। कालिदास तथा भवभूति के जीवन एवं साहित्यपर लिखे गये इनके ग्रंथ संस्कृत रिसकों को भली भॉति सुपरिचित है। इनके अलावा इतिहास धर्मशास्त्र, वेदान्त आदि विषयों पर अनेक ग्रंथ का प्रणयन तथा अनेक ग्रंथोंका संपादन इन्होंने किया। उन्होंने सप्रमाण सिद्ध किया कि, मेघदूत में उल्लिखित रामगिरि विदर्भस्थित रामटेक ही है और कालिदास ने रामटेक पर्वतर पर आकर मेघदूत की रचना कियी। इसी संशोधन के आधारिशला पर रामटेक की भूमिपर कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की गयी।

### 5) अप्रबुध्द उपाख्य विष्णु केशव पाळेकर (1877—1967)

आधुनिक तपस्वी चिंतक, प्रखर धर्माभिमानी एवं वैदिक संस्कृति के प्रसारक अप्रबुध्दजी ने वेद, योगदर्शन, शिक्षाप्रणाली, साम्यवाद, भारतीय विवाहशास्त्र आदि विषयोंपर आठ पुस्तकों का निर्माण किया। पातंजल योगसूत्र पर **Science of Yoga** इस अग्रेजी पुस्तक का लेखन उन्होंने किया। संपादन भी उनकी साहित्यिक व्यक्तित्व का अभिन्न अंग है।

### 6) श्री. गंगाधरशास्त्री मंगरुळकर (1835—1911)

संस्कृत रचनाकार कवि मंगरुळकर शास्त्रीजी ने संस्कृत मे 14 तथा मराठी में 3 ग्रंथ की रचना की उसमें अष्टपदी (गंगाष्टकपदी), शतककाव्य (रामप्रमोदकाव्यम्), प्रेमकाव्य (विलासगुच्छकाव्यम्), गेयकाव्य (संगीतराघवम्) चम्पुकाव्य (गणेशलीला व रतिकृतुहलम्) आदि काव्यविधाएँ सम्मीलित हैं। उनकी सारी रचनाएँ पाण्डुलिपिबद्ध है।

#### 7) श्री दत्तात्रेय नीळकं ठ येरकुं टवार (1891–1962)

संस्कृत महाकवि संस्कृत के किसी औपचारिक या पारम्परिक शिक्षा न पाकर भी आत्मचरित्र (आत्मिनवेदनम्), खण्डकाव्य (शिवायनम्), महाकाव्य (तिलकायनम्), लघुकाव्य (श्रीदत्तचित्रस्तुतिः) एवं स्फुट रचना मिलाके 4731 श्लोकात्मक साहित्य का सृजन येरकुंटवार किव ने किया। 'तत्त्वबोधिनी' नामक स्वोपज्ञ टीका भी अपने महाकाव्यपर लिखी। इनका 'आत्मिनवेदनम्' नामक आत्मचरित्र संस्कृत साहित्य का प्रथम आत्मचरित्र है। भगवद्गीता पर भी इन्होंने 'तत्त्वविमर्श' नामक भाष्य लिखा जिसका आधार मनोवैज्ञानिक है। इनका सारा साहित्य अप्रकाशित एवं हस्तिलिप के रूप में निबध्द है।

#### 8) साहित्याचार्य म.म. बाळशास्त्री हरदास (1917–1968) प्रवचनकार, शीघ्रकवि, लेखक, पत्रकार, संपादक

इनके प्रवचन एवं व्याख्यान इतने जनप्रिय हुए कि उनको ग्रंथरूप प्राप्त हुआ । उनमें 'महाभारतावरील व्याख्याने' 'रामायणावरील व्याख्याने', 'भगवान श्रीकृष्ण', 'वेदातील राष्ट्रदर्शन' भाग 1,2, 'आचार्य चाणक्य — विभूतिमत्व व राजकीय तत्त्वज्ञान' आदि ग्रंथ प्रमुख हैं। गोवर्धनपीठ के शंकराचार्य ने उन्हें 'महामहोपाध्याय' उपाधि से अलंकृत किया। काव्यतीर्थ, वेदान्ततीर्थ एवं साहित्याचार्य ये तीनों परीक्षाएँ अपनी आयु के केवल 18 वर्ष में उत्त्तीर्ण कीं।

#### 9) डॉ. बाळकृष्ण शिवराय मुंजे (1880) सेनाधिकारी, नेत्रचिकित्सक

1905 में इन्होंने वैद्यकशास्त्राधारित 'नेत्रचिकित्सा' नामक संस्कृत ग्रंथ का निर्माण किया। 1930 में यह ग्रंथ चित्रशाळा प्रकाशन द्वारा मुद्रित हुआ। यह ग्रंथ प्रतिपादित करता है कि, संस्कृत में शास्त्रग्रंथों का निर्माण आधुनिक काल में हो रहा है।

10) वैद्यभूषण पुरूषोत्त्तमशास्त्री हिर्लेकर — विगत शताब्दी में वैद्यजी ने 'शरीरतत्त्वदर्शनम्'नामकग्रंथ लिखा और उसपर 'समीक्षा' नामक व्याख्या भी लिखी।

#### 11) पं. वसन्तु त्र्यम्बक शेवडे (1917– ) महाकवि

'विन्ध्यवासिनीविजयम्' 'शुम्भवधम्' यह दो पौराणिक महाकाव्य तथा 'देवदेवेश्वर' नामक ऐतिहासिक महाकाव्य, 'अभिनवमेघदूतम्' आदि 6 खण्डकाव्य तथा वृत्त्तमञ्जिरी इस प्रकार इनकी दस रचनाएँ प्रकाशित है। इन्हे 'अपरकालिदास' के रूप में जाना जाता है।

### 12) प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ. श्री. भा. वर्णे कर (1918—2000) महाकवि, संस्कृत प्रचारक

डॉ. वर्णेकर संस्कृत के प्रगाढ अध्येता ध्येयनिष्ठ एवं प्रतिभावान किव उपासक के रूप में विख्यात है। शिवराज्योदयम् (महाकाव्य) खण्डकाव्य, लघुकाव्य काव्यसङ्ग्रह, तीन गीतकाव्य, दो नाटक, कथासंग्रह ऐसे 27 कृतियॉ विपुल मात्रा में स्फुट साहित्य का प्रणयन आपने किया। सुबोध ज्ञानेश्वरी तथा गेय धम्मपद नामक दो अनुदित पद्यरचनाएँ, भारतीयधर्म व तत्त्वज्ञान एवं अर्वाचीन संस्कृत साहित्य (प्रबंध) ऐसे कितपय ग्रंथ प्रकाशित है। 'संस्कृत भवितव्यम्' तथा 'राष्ट्रशक्ति' (मराठी) साप्ताहिक का संपादन आपने किया। इनका त्रिखण्डात्मक वाङमयकोष भी प्रसिद्ध हैं।

### 13) श्री. हरिहर भिकाजी उपाख्य दादासाहेब चिके रूर (1919–2013)

संस्कृत के प्रति नितान्त अनुराग के कारण केवल माध्यमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर पाये संस्कृत ज्ञान के पाथेय पर इन्होंने संस्कृत अनुवादित साहित्य का निर्माण किया जिनमें 'कबीर दोहावली', 'गीर्वाण गीतांजली', एवं 'गीतरामायण' आदि सुविख्यात रचनाओं का अनुवाद है। संस्कृत ग्रंथ की आस्वादक समीक्षा के रूप में इनकी 12 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हैं।

### 14) डॉ. नीलकंठ रघुनाथ वऱ्हाडपांडे (1921–2015) संशोधक, तत्त्वज्ञ, पुरातत्त्वज्ञ

भारत सरकार के रक्षाविभाग में मनोवैज्ञानिक के पदसे निवृत होने के पश्चात् ये 34 साल निरंतर संशोधन कार्य मे व्यस्त थे। ऋग्वेद का काल निर्णय ऋग्वेदिक सोम तथा आर्य आक्रमण के सिद्धान्त का खण्डन आदि इनके संशोधन कक मुख्य विषय रहें हैं। Time, Space & Motion इनका प्रबंध ग्रंथ प्रसिध्द है। इसके अतिरिक्त 'विवेकवाद', 'वाणी व वाङ्मय' आदि समीक्षाग्रंथ मराठी तथा संस्कृत काव्यरचना, उपहासात्मक मराठी कथासंग्रह, एकांकिकाएँ आदि 17 पुस्तकें अंग्रेजी एवं मराठी में प्रकाशित हैं।

### 15) डॉ. गुणाकर वामन पिंपळापुरे (1926 –2005) संशोधक, लेखक

कण्वशाखीय शतपथ ब्राहमणग्रंथ की पाण्डुलिपि का संशोधन एवं संपादन इनका प्रमुख कार्य रहा है। 'तत्त्वअक्षरांजली', 'प्रज्ञांजली', 'अध्यासिसद्धान्त' जैसे 7 पुस्तकों का प्रणयन तथा कई पुस्तकों का संपादन इन्होंने किया। लोकमान्य तिलकजी के 'गीतारहस्य' का संस्कृत अनुवाद अद्यापि प्रकाशन की प्रतीक्षा में है। आधुनिक विषयों पर सुबोध एवं ललित लेखन की इनकी

वैदर्भी शैली 'भवितव्यम्' के संपादक की भूमिका में विशेषरूप से प्रकट हुई।

#### 16) डॉ. केशव रामचंद्र जोशी (1928–2012) संपादक संशोधक

'संस्कृत भवितव्यम्' साप्राहिक का निरंतर 25 साल तक संपादन कार्य करनेवाले डॉ. जोशीजीने 10 ग्रंथों का प्रणयन किया। जिनमें 3 ग्रंथ संशोधन को समर्पित है। 1 शास्त्रीय विषयोंपर लिखे गये शोधपत्रों का संग्रह तथा 1 प्रवासवर्णनात्मक एवं लिलत लेखों का संग्रह है, 2 नाटिकाएँ हैं। 'नीलकंठ दीक्षित तथा उनकी काव्यसंपदा' इनका प्रमुख संशोधनकार्य रहा है।

### 17) डॉ. सदाशिव मोरेश्वर अयाचित (1929) हस्तलिखिताधिकारी लिपितज्ज्ञ

नागपुर विश्वविद्यालय के ग्रंथागार मे आपने 9000 पाण्डुलिपियों का चिकित्सक विवरण किया। मराठी हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी भाषा मे कई महत्त्वपूर्ण ग्रंथोंका अनुवादकार्य किया। जिसमें 'वैदिक साहित्य में धर्म का उगम एवं विकास' (डॉ. पंजाबराव देशमुख भूतपूर्व कृषिमंत्री लिखित) एवम् 'कृषिसूक्तिः' इन ग्रंथों का अंतर्भाव है। इसके अलावा सिंदुरगिरिमहात्म्यम् (काव्य) तथा 'चन्द्रिकाराक्षसम्' (नाटक) इन ग्रंथों का संपादन किया। इनका गणपाठ पर आधारित संशोधन तथा संस्कृत भवितव्यम् का संपादन कार्यभी महत्त्वपूर्ण है।

#### 18) डॉ. मधुकर आष्टीकर, प्राचार्य संशोधक, मराठी लेखक

इनका 'ध्वनिसिद्धान्त' नामक यह पुस्तक अत्यंत जनप्रिय रहा। इन्होंने छात्रोपयोगी अनेक संस्कृत पुस्तकों का संपादन किया। इनके 'वेदकालीन स्त्रिया', उपनिषद् अभ्यास — नवे संदर्भ' आदि कतिपय पुस्तक प्रसिद्ध हैं। 'वेदों में अपारंपरिक ऊर्जास्रोत' इस विषयपर इनका संशोधनप्रकल्प प्रसिद्ध है। इनके अनेक मराठी नाटक एवम् व्यंग्यात्मक लेखन विख्यात है।

#### 19) प्राचार्य राम शेवाळकर (1911–2009) कवि,लेखक, वक्ता

बृहन्महाराष्ट्र में 'वक्ता दशसहस्रेषु' के रूप में सुविख्यात थे। संस्कृत के अध्येता कि भूमिका में इनकी 11 पुस्तके प्रकाशित हैं। जिनमें संस्कृत ग्रंथों की आस्वादक समीक्षा की गयी है। मराठी भाषा तथा साहित्य को इनका अमूल्य योगदान रहा है, जिनमें 18 लिलतबंधात्मक पुस्तक, 3 शैक्षणिक विषयोंपर, 5 संकीर्ण विषयोंपर, चिरत्रात्मक 6, संस्कृत नाटकों का संपादन एवं समीक्षण, 3 व्याख्यानों का संकलन, 29 संपादित पुस्तकें इतनी विशाल ग्रंथसंपदा इनके व्युत्पन्नता की परिचायक हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त 9 संकीर्ण विषयों पर ध्वनिफित एवं संत ज्ञानेश्वर पर 8 ध्वनिफित उनके अमोध वक्तृत्व की निशानी है।

### 20) डॉ. पंकज त्र्यंबक चांदे, संस्थापक, कुलगुरु, शिक्षातज्ज्ञ

आपने रामटेक स्थित संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के कुलगुरूपद तीन बार अलंकृत करके उच्चांक स्थापित किया। युवावस्था में संस्कृत नाट्य का मंचन एवं लेखन आपके अभिरूचि का क्षेत्र रहा । फलस्वरूप ज्ञानेश्वर, दिगन्तः, उपोषणम् आदि कई एकांकिकाओं का संस्कृत रूपांतर आपने किया।आपके सभी नाटिकाओं को राज्य नाटयस्पर्धा में पुरस्कारों से नवाजा गया। डॉ. वर्णेकरजी का संस्कृत साहित्य आपके संशोधन का विषय रहा है। विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्मित संस्कारशील बालसाहित्य पुस्तकमाला का संपादन आपने किया तथा संस्कृत बालगीतों की रचना एवं ध्वनिमुद्रिका निर्माण में आपका विशेष योगदान है।

### 21) डॉ. मधुसूदन पेन्ना — महाकवि, प्रवचनकार

विदर्भनिवासी, युवाविपश्चित् डॉ. पेन्ना महाकाव्य की प्राचीन परम्परा को अग्रेषित करनेवाले युवा कवि के रूप में संस्कृत साहित्यकाश में चमकने वाला तेजस्वी नक्षत्र है। आपकी 6 संस्कृत रचना, 8 अनुवादित रचना, 7 संपादित ग्रंथ तथा हिन्दी अंग्रेजी भाषा में 9 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित हैं। संस्कृत कृतियों में दो महाकाव्य तथा चार लघुकाव्य हैं। महाकाव्यों में से 'प्रज्ञाचाक्षुषम्' इस महाकाव्य को **भारतीय साहित्य अकादमी द्वारा पुरस्कार** घोषित हुआ हैं।

विदर्भ में इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे कई विद्वान, संशोधक, लेखक है। विस्तारभयात् उनका नामोल्लेख भी न करना अन्याय्य होगा। उन नामों में विगतशतक के म.म. सीतारामशास्त्री घुले, श्री कृष्णशास्त्री घुले, प्राचार्य दि. वि. व-हाडपांडे, श्री बापूजी ताम्हण, वेदमूर्ति अंबादासशास्त्री पांडे, म.म.भट्टोजीशास्त्री घाटे, ढुंढीनाथशास्त्री काळे, स.ना कुळकर्णी गजाननशास्त्री वरवरे, गोवर्धनशर्मा छांगाणी, आधुनिक काल में डॉ. जी. टी. देशपांडे, डॉ. वि. वा करंबळेकर, डॉ. एम. टी. सहस्रबुद्धे, डॉ. ब. स. येरकुंटवार, डॉ. प्रकाश पांडे, डॉ. विमल पवनीकर, डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी, डॉ. रूपा कुळकर्णी, डॉ शैलजा भैद, कुसुम पटोरिया, सौ. लिलता आर्वीकर, डॉ. कुमुद पावडे, डॉ. प्रज्ञा विजय देशपांडे डॉ. विजया जोशी, श्रीमती दुर्गा पारखी आदि उल्लेखनीय हैं।

CCC

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12th pass

12th pass

12th pass

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र्न कि विशेषताएँ

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### शुभेच्छुक



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विदयापीठ मान्यताप्राप्त अभ्यासक्रम ; एम. ए. योगशास्त्र ●बी. एस.सी (योगिक सायन्स) ● योगप्रयोग पदविका ● संस्कृत पदविका

# अनूदित संस्कृत साहित्य में नागपुर का योगदान

डॉ. शारदा गाडगे

निवृत्तविभागप्रमुखः, एल्.ए.डी. महाविद्यालयः, नागपुरम्

300 साल का समृद्ध इतिहास लिए हुए नागपूर न केवल महाराष्ट्र में अपि तु समूचे भारतवर्ष में एक विशेषतापूर्ण शहर है। महाराष्ट्र की यह उपराजधानी बहुत—से क्षेत्रों में अग्रणी है। संस्कृत—विषयक कार्यों में भी यह शहर सक्रियता बनाये हुए है। यह कार्य इस शहर में पाँच—छः विधाओं में चलता है। ये विधाएँ हैं वैद्यविद्या का जतन और संवर्धन, विद्यालय तथा महाविद्यालय स्तर पर अध्ययन तथा अध्यापन, संस्कृत साहित्य का निर्माण, संस्कृतमूलक गवेषण, संस्कृत संभाषण का प्रचार तथा अनुवादकार्य। आज का युग प्रगत तकनीकी युग है। इस तकनीकी के कारण पूरा विश्व छोटा हो गया है। विचारों का आदानप्रदान बहुतही सरल हो गया है। उसी प्रकार एक भाषा में निर्मित साहित्य अन्यभाषाओं में अनूदित कर विविध भाषिक सहृदयों तक पहुँचाना एक बड़ा ही महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्य माना जाने लगा है। संस्कृत रचनाओं का अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद कर उनसे सबका परिचय करवाने के प्रयास तो अविरत चल रहे है। साथ ही साथ अन्य भाषाओं के साहित्य को संस्कृत में अनूदित कर इस भाषा की वाग्देवता का भाण्डागार अधिकाधिक रूप से समृध्द करने के प्रयासों में भी वृद्धि हूई है। इस अनूदित संस्कृत साहित्य के निर्माण में नागपुरवासियों का बड़ा योगदान रहा है। इसी योगदान को शब्दबद्ध करने का यह प्रयास है। इस अनूदित संस्कृत साहित्य में पद्य, गद्य तथा नाट्यकृतियोंका अंतर्भाव है।

ग्रामगीतामृतम् —अनूदित संस्कृत खण्ड पद्यरचनाओं अग्रक्रमसे है 'ग्रामगीतामृतम्' नामक खण्डकाव्य । यह काव्य राष्ट्रसंत तुकाडोजी महाराजजी के 'ग्रामगीता' नामक मराठी ग्रंथ का अनुवाद है । राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराजजी विदर्भ प्रदेश के विख्यात संतपुरूष थे। बहुत से स्वरचित भजन तथा यह ग्रामगीता का 41 अध्यायो में निबद्ध पद्यमय ग्रन्थ इन दोनोंकी सहायता से महाराजजीने समाजप्रबोधन का कार्य किया। इस ग्रन्य से प्रभावित होकर प्रज्ञाभारती डॉ. श्रीधर वर्णेकरजी ने इस का संस्कृतानुवाद किया। बहुत सरल तथा मधुर शब्दावली में तुकडोजी महाराजजी के विचारों को मराठी अज्ञजनों के लिए संस्कृत में अनुवादित किया। राष्ट्रसंत के नीतिमूल्यों को भाषा का बंधन लॉघकर संस्कृत के माध्यम से सभी भाषाभाषियों तक पहुँचा कर एक प्रकारसे प्रज्ञाभारतीजी ने एक महान राष्ट्रीय कार्य किया है।

गीतरामायणम् — मराठी भाषा का यह शब्द और सुरों से सजा हुआ अनमोल अलंकार महाराष्ट्र की सीमा पार अपनी कीर्तिसुगंध को प्रसारित करता है। किन्तु यथार्थ में उसके विषय की माधुरी का आकण्ठ पान सहृदयों को कराने हेतु इसका संस्कृतानुवाद करने का कार्य दो विद्वानों ने अभी तक किया है। इनमें से एक है आयुर्वेदाचार्य हिर्लेकरजी तथा दुसरे है प्रख्यात संस्कृतव्यासंगी विद्वान् कविराज स्व. ह. भि चिकेरूर । जिन 52 गीतों के माध्यम से इसमें मराठी के महाकवि श्री. ग.दि. माडगुळकर (जिनकी जन्म शताब्दी इसी वर्ष सम्पन्न हुई) तथा विख्यात संगीतकार श्री. सुधीर फडके (इनकी भी जन्मशताब्दी संयोग वर्ष इसी वर्ष सम्पन्न हूई) अजरामर रामकथा को यथामूल संगीतरचना के साथ अधरों पर बसाया, उन्ही गीतों का आशयघन संस्कृतानुवाद इन दोनों ही विद्वानों ने किया है। स्व. ह. भि चिकेरूरजी ने संत कबीरजी के हिंदी दोहों का संस्कृतानुवाद 'कबीरदोहावली' नाम से प्रकाशित किया है। साथ ही गुरूदेव रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकूर की नोबेल पुरस्कार से सम्मानित गीतांजली को अनूदित कर पुस्तकरूप में प्रकाशित किया है।

कूजनम् — नागपूर के प्रख्यात संस्कृतज्ज्ञ तथा गवेषक स्व. डॉ. नी.र. व—हाडपांडेजी ने अपने ही कूजन नाम से प्रकाशित मराठी पद्यों के संग्रह का संस्कृतानुवाद स्वयं ही कर के 'कूजनम' नामसे प्रकाशित किया। मूलतः मराठी संग्रह 1941 में प्रकाशित हूआ था जब कि संस्कृतानुवाद 2007 में प्रकाशित हुआ। इस संग्रह की सभी कविताएँ तरल भावों को प्रकट करती है। भिन्न भिन्न छन्दों का कुशलतापूर्वक उपयोग इस संग्रह की और एक विशेषता है।

प्रसाददानम्—मराठी में ज्ञानेश्वरमहाराज की एक मौलिक रचना है पसायदान। पसाय का अर्थ है प्रसाद! गीता का अर्थ समझानेवाली ज्ञानेश्वरी के अंत में इस पसायदान में समूची मानवजाति के लिए प्रार्थना है। इस पसायदान का अत्यंत प्रामाणित अनुवाद प्रज्ञाभारतीजी ने प्रसाददानम् इस शीर्षक के अंतर्गत किया है।

शामस्य माता—पद्य के समान गद्य भी अनुवादकों के आकर्षण का केंद्रबिंदु रहा है। म. गांधीजी के शिष्योत्तम मॉ सी ममता की मूरत थे साने गुरूजी। उनकी आत्मचरित्रपर पुस्तक है 'श्यामची आई' कितनी ही पीढ़ीयों में लोकप्रिय रही इस पुस्तक का संस्कृतानुवाद डॉ. मंजूषा कुलकर्णीजी ने 'शामस्य माता' नामसे किया है।

अभिशप्त पुष्पम् —डॉ. कृष्णा श्रीवास्तवजी की हिन्दी साहित्य अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्त रचना 'अभिशप्त पुष्प' इस हिंदी पुरतक का संस्कृत में अनुवाद 'अभिशप्तं पुष्पम्' नामसे डॉ. मंजूषा चन्नेजी किया है। मेवाड की पन्नादाई के असीम त्याग की और स्वामिनिष्टा की यह कहानी संस्कृत वाचकों ने सर ऑंखो पर उठाई।

जालिकरणाः—16 कथाओं को सौ. शिल्पा धर्माधिकारीजी के 'कवडसा' नामक कथासंग्रह से डॉ. विजया रामचंद्र जोशीजी ने 'जालिकरणाः' नाम से संस्कृत में अनूदित किया है। इस से आधुनिक कथाओं की दुनिया संस्कृत में आती हूई दिखाई देती है।

जगदा— 'जगदा' नामक कथासंग्रह मूल तमिल भाषाकी कथाओं का संस्कृतानुवाद है।श्री. कश्यपन्जी के कथाओं में से गिनी—चुनी—7 कथाओं का अनुवाद उनकी धर्मपत्नी श्रीमती मुथुमीनाश्रीजी ने किया है।

स्वयंसिद्धः प्रज्ञाचक्षुः श्रीगुलाबरावमहाराजः—अपने ही लिखे हूए श्री गुलाबराव महाराजजी के मराठी चरित्र का संस्कृतानुवाद संस्कृतपण्डिता तथा स्वनामधन्य डॉ. लीना रस्तोगी जी ने 'स्वयंसिद्धः प्रज्ञाचक्षुः श्रीगुलाबरावमहाराजः' नामसे प्रकाशित किया है।

इन सब के अतिरिक्त अन्य भी बहूतसी मराठी कथाओं के संस्कृत में अनुवाद हूए हैं। वे प्रायः नागपूर से ही प्रकाशित संस्कृत साप्ताहिक 'संस्कृत—भवितव्यम' में प्रकाशित हूए है। इनमें से विशेष है— विंग कमांडर अशोकजी मोटे की मूल मराठी कथाओं के श्रीमती दुर्गा पारखीजी ने किए हूए अनुवाद।

पद्य तथा गद्य जितनाही साहित्य का महत्त्वपूर्ण अंग है — नाट्य। इन में से सबसें श्रेष्ठ है 'काबुलीवाला' नाटक। मूलतः यह नाटक काबुलीवाला रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकूरजी की रचना है। इस सुविख्यात नाटक का अनुवाद उतनेही सिद्धहस्त लेखक नाट्यदिग्दर्शक पुरूषोत्तम दारव्हेकरजी ने मराठी में किया था। उसी मराठी नाटक का अनुवाद श्रीमती दुर्गा पारखीजी ने किया है। इस संस्कृत नाटक का मंचन 'महाराष्ट्र राज्य संस्कृत नाट्यस्पर्धा' में किया गया। तब इसे लेखन पुरस्कार भी प्राप्त हुआ।

रसरङ्गः— यह डॉ. लीनाजी रस्तोगी ने संस्कृत में अनुवाद किये पाँच एकांको का संग्रह है। इन में 'मोहवनम्' स्व. सुधाजी पांढरे को मराठी एकांक 'मोहाचे वन' का अनुवाद है। 'बण्डूः अभिनय' करोति' यह एकांक 'बंडू अभिनय करतो' इस गंगाधरजी गाडगीळलिखित नाटिकाका अनुवाद है। 'गृहहीनः' मूलतः सौ. प्रतिभा कुळकर्णीजी के बेघर इस मराठी नाटिका का संस्कृत रूपांतर है। अंड. अजयजी घारे के 'नरक माझा भला' इस मराठी एकांक का संस्कृतानुवाद 'नरकवासः एव वरम्' नामसे है। 'विकसतु एषा कलिका' श्री गजाननजी पांडे लिखित 'ही कळी उमलायलाच हवी' का संस्कृतानुवाद है। इन पाँचो संस्कृत नाटिकाओं का मंचन हुआ है तथा उन्हें विभिन्न पुरस्कार भी प्राप्त हुए है। इसके अतिरिक्त और भी अन्य कुछ मराठी नाटकों के संस्कृतानुवाद हुए है किन्तु प्रकाशित होने का सौभाग्य उन्हें अभीतक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

नारीहृदयिवलासः—डॉ. हंसश्रीजी मराठेने अनुवादित कियी यह नाटिका मूलतः मराठी से श्री. पात्रीकर द्वारा लिखित माजघरातील माती है। संस्कृत — भवितव्यम् साप्ताहिक में प्रकाशित हुई है तथा यदा — कदा इसका मंचन भी हूआ है।डॉ. रिमताजी होटे का संस्कृत में अनुदित एकांक 'आलेखः' राज्य नाट्य स्पर्धा में पुरस्कृत हुआ है।

कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय के संस्थापक कुलपति, भा. कुलपति संघ के अध्यक्ष डॉ. पंकज चांदेजी ने अबतक कुल 60 से भी अधिक एकांकों का संस्कृतानुवाद किया है. उन का मंचन होने से सहृदयप्रेक्षकों ने उन का रसास्वादन भी किया है। किन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश उनकी संहिताएँ अद्यापि अप्रकाशित होने से वाचकगण इस रसास्वादन से वंचित रह गये है।

एवं, पद्यं, गद्यं तथा नाट्कृति इन तीनों ही विधाओं में अन्य भाषा का साहित्य संस्कृतभाषा में लाने का कार्य नागपुरस्थ संस्कृत अध्येता उत्साहपूर्वक कर रहे हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त डॉ. पेन्ना मधुसूदनजी ने डॉ. प्रमोद लाळचेजी के लौकिक न्यायकोष का मराठी से संस्कृत में अनुवाद किया है। डॉ. हंसश्री मराठेजी ने डॉ. व्याघ्रळकर लिखित 'पंचकर्मचिकित्सा' नामक आयुर्वेद से संबद्ध ग्रंथ का संस्कृतमे अनुवाद किया है। ये दोनोंही ग्रंथ शास्त्रीय है। अतः इन दोनों ग्रंथो के अनुवादकार्य मूल्यमापन अलग प्रकार से किया जाना चाहिए तथा भावि अनुवादकों के लिए इन्हें प्रेरणास्रोत माना जाना चाहिए।

नागपूरस्थ संस्कृतज्ज्ञों के इस अनुवाद कार्य से संस्कृत — साहित्य की सम्पन्नता में वृद्धि हुई है। अनुवाद करते समय इन अनुवादकोंने मूल ग्रन्थ के आशय को कहीं पर भी नष्ट या परिवर्तित नहीं किया है। सभी अनुवादों की भाषा सुगम, सरल और रसपूर्ण रही है। कहीं पर भी अनावश्यक प्रदीर्घ समास, लम्बे लम्बे वाक्य तथा जटिल वाक्यरचनाएँ दिखाई नहीं देती है। अतः संस्कृतभाषा को अपनाने के लिए इस क्षेत्र में प्रथम प्रवेश करने वाले संस्कृतानुरागियों के लिए मूल्यवान् वाचनसामग्री उपलब्ध हूई है। केवल नागपुर के संस्कृतज्ञों के अनुवाद प्रयासों की यथोचित परिचय कराने हेतु इस लेखांक की रचना की गई है। यदि इस में उल्लिखित कृतियों का वाचन करने की प्रेरणा वाचक प्राप्त करते है तथा उनका वाचन करते हैं तभी इस प्रयास की सार्थकता सिद्ध होगी।

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### The Saga of Sanskrit Journalism

N. R. PATTARKINE

Former Executive-Editor Samskrit -Bhavitavyam

June First goes down in the history of sanskrit journalism as it marks the commencement of publication of KASHIVIDYASUDHANIDHI from Varanasi on 1st June 1866. KASHIVIDYASUDHANIDHI which was also popularly known as "The Pandit" was the 1st Sanskrit periodical in the world. It is a matter of surprise as well as pleasure that Sanskrit Journalism as survived over the last 151 years & it is thriving with new vigour.

Sanskrit Journalism when India was under British Rule, Sanskrit learning waded through vicissitudes, as Lord Macaulay imposed his blasphemous educational despatch tolling the knell of traditional Sanskrit learning till then being imparted through Tolls and Pathshalas. The English education through English medium came to be adopted totally dispensing with Sanskrit as a medium of instruction. Sanskrit was made to share its place with the defunct classical languages like Greek and Latin. Although politically Macaulay succeeded in attaining his diabolic design to impose English education he could not eliminate Sanskrit totally from this soil. On the other hand, a realisation gradually dawned upon the elite minds of India that the vast storehouse of wisdom contained in Sanskrit language and it was the potent factor which indentified India as a distinct entity from the rest of the world. Macaulay had gone but Sanskrit stayed. It is interesting to know in brief the history of Sanskrit Journalism over a period of a century and half.

After KASHIVIDYASUDHANIDHIH (1866), the uninterrupted tradition of Sanskrit Journalism began with the periodicals such as VIDYODAYAH (Lahore, 1871), VIDNYANACHINTAMANIH (Pattambi, 1888), SAHRIDAYA (Srirangam 1895), SAMSKRIT-CHANDRIKA (Kolhapur 1897) and MANJUBHASHINI (Kanchiwaram 1900) which appeared by the turn of the nineteenth century. Despite the colonial attitude to dub Sanskrit as a dead classical language, the votaries of Sanskrit vowed to prove it as a viable and vibrant medium to ventilatethoughts within the human ken. Thus justifying the ways of journalism and asserting the position of Sanskrit therein, Appashastri Rashiwadekar, the doyen of Sanskrit Journalism started in November 1906, the first ever Sanskrit weekly in the world called "SUNRUTAVADINI" (The speaker of Truth) from Wai. This Sanskrit weekly had all the traits that could go to establish it as a weekly in terms of modern journalism. The form and content of this weekly could in no way fear comparison with the weeklies and dailies in the regional languages of the time. Appashastri was fearless, and outspoken. Undaunted in his stand he never cared for regal wrath. In the very first issue of 'SUNRUTAVADINI', he asserted his firm faith in striving for the glory of Bharata, upholding the side of Hindus and Hindu Dharma. In running a weekly in Sanskrit, Appashastri was well aware of his limitations and impediments that would come in his way. He courageously faced them as he was fired with the feeling of revival of Sanskrit and restoring it to its pristine position. It was his life mission which he carried to his last breath. Appashastri had become a source of inspiration to the generations of Sanskrit journalists in India.

The publication of SUNRUTAVADINI ceased with the premature death of Appashastri in 1910. Thereafter a few periodicals came up in pre-independent India at irregular intervals. MITRAGOSHTHI (Varanasi 1904) and SANSKRIT-RATNAKAR (Jaipur, 1904) existed at

the time of SUNRUTAVADINI and continued to be published thereafter for some time. The following years also saw some prestigious periodicals appearing on the horizon fulfilling the cherished dream of Appashastri. These periodicals included GEERVAN (Nagpur, 1923), SANSKRIT-SAHITYA-PATRIKA (Calcutta, 1918), SURYODAYAH (Varanasi, 1926), UDYANAPATRIKA (Tirupati, 1926), MADHURAVANI (Belgaon, 1935), MANJUSHA (Calcutta, 1935). These periodicals tried hard to keep the line of journalism alive. Some of the above mentioned periodicals which have continued to be published even after independence include SANSKRIT-SAHITYAPATRIKA and SURYODAYAH which enjoy thelong span of life. But mention must be made of GEERVAN, a short-lived monthly from Nagpur which could not survive even for the period SUNRUTAVADINI claimed. GEERVAN survived only for 14 months. But from the issues available, it could be ascertained the GEERVAN could win the indispensable place in the history of Sanskrit Journalism. The most unfortunate part is that the editor of GEERVAN, Tryambakshastri Joshi remained unknown with his ill-fated monthly to the world of Sanskrit Journalism and no book, whether in English, Hindi or any other languages on the history of Sanskrit Journalism has ever taken note of this gem of Sanskrit-Journalism. However, the Nagpur Gazzette (Marathi edition) published by government of Maharashtra has recorded the contribution of GEERVAN to the progress of Sanskrit Journalism in Nagpur District only recently. Tryambakshastri Joshi was a young teacher at Bhonsala Vedashastra Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur and he started this weekly at the age of 23 and the publication ceased with his death in 1924 with only fourteen issues telling the tale of unfinished dream of this Appashastri of Vidarbha. MADHURAVANI edited by GALGALI RAMACHARYA and MÂNJUSHA edited by KSHITISH-CHANDRA CHATTOPADHYAY maintained high standard of Sanskrit Journalism and were to be counted for literary and often for pedantic excellence in Sanskrit. The crative and the contemporary literature in Sanskrit have much to owe to these journals from South and North.

#### **Post-independent Scenario**

India attained freedom on 15th August 1947. Everything was then being viewed with a new vigour. Sanskrit came to be reinforced a tool for building a new vibrant India and a force to achieve national integration.

SAMSKRIT-BHAVITAVYAM in Nagpur came as a realism of those nationalists who dreamt India growing stronger and emerging a powerful nation. SAMSKRIT-BHAVITAVYAM is the first and foremost weekly published as a mouthpiece of SANSKRIT-BHASHA PRACHARINI SAMITI, Nagpur, after independence and is still continuing after the successful completion of 66 years, a great landmark in the history of Sanskrit Journalism. The weekly was started on Chaitra Shukla Pratipada, a New Hindu year on Saturday 7th April 1951 and is being published every Saturday of the week. The world known Sanskrit Mahakavi Dr. S. B. Warnekar was the founder editor of this weekly followed by a line of thirteen illustrious Sanskritists as its editors to navigate the weekly and stay it across the time. SAMSKRIT-BHAVITAVYAM, from the very beginning, has promoted a simple style in Sanskrit, free from long compounds difficult verbal forms and doing away with Sandhis wherever it was possible, thus dispelling the fear for Sanskrit in the minds of the general public, that this language is tough and difficult to understand. SAMSKRIT-BHAVITAVYAM is conspicuous for its special issues brought out on various occasions, national and international. The special issues brought out for the Fourth World Sanskrit Conference at Weimar (1979) and Fifth World Sanskrit Conference at Varanasi (1981) have been much appreciated by the scholars present there. SAMSKRIT-BHAVITAVYAM has successfully addressed to the challenges and innovation in the changing tehnology of media. After Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra ranks second in the production

of Sanskrit periodicals that as many as six Sanskrit periodicals have shown their appearance and contributed to the cause of Sanskrit Journalism. SHARADA and BHARATWANI (both fortnightly from Pune) GUNJARAV (Ahmednagar) GEERVANASUDHA and SAMVID (both from Mumbai) have kept the banner of Sanskrit Journalism aloft after SUNRUTAVADANI and GEERVAN in Maharashtra. SHARADA, the fortnightly edited by Pandit Vasant Gadgil, with a force of Appashastri's vigour and unique style of Gadgil took SHARADA beyond the geographical borders. And perhaps, there is practically no Sanskritist in India and abroad, who has not been enlightened, enriched, feasted and fed by SHARADA. The other periodical namely GEERVAN-SUDHA was managed single-handedly by late S. B. Welankar, a well-known Civil Servant from Indian Postal Services, gave all forms of Sanskrit literature from children's poems to learned articles on various topics. SAMVID from Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan provided a unique platform for the known Sanskritists to ventilate their literacy creations in Sanskrit.

#### A South Saga

In South, GAIRVANI from Chittor and SAMBHASHAN SANDESH from Bangalore, BHARAT-MUDRA from Trissur (Kerala), LOKASAMSKRITAM from Puddecheri, contributed much to the cause of Sanskrit in South. SAMBHASHAN SANDESH is a peculiar movement in creating awareness about affirming Sanskrit as a spoken language. The columns such as BHASHADAK endorse the use of words in their right contexts maintaining the native idiom and use of Sanskrit language survived through classics. The greatest landmark in Sanskrit Journalism was the beginning of Sanskrit daily SUDHARMA from Mysore in 1970. Pandit Varadaraj Aiyyangar was its editor. It was a very bold step. And the entire Sanskrit fraternity welcomed the attempt.

#### Nostalgic North

North has always been ahead in the production of Sanskrit periodicals with Varanasi, the centre of traditional learning claiming more periodicals as compared to those in the cities like Lucknow, Kanpur and others. New Delhi has also taken a lead and now the half-yearly SAMSKRIT-PRATIBHA published by Sahitya Akademi, SANSKRIT-MANJIRI by Delhi Sanskrit Academy and the most notable Sanskrit monthly 'ARVACHINA-SAMSKRITAM of Devavani Parishat, edited by the illustrious Sanskrit scholar Dr. Ramakant Shukla have ably put the name of the city on the map of Sanskrit Journalism. ARVACHINA SAMSKRITAM has encouraged compositions in modern Sanskrit. GANDIWAM from Varanasi has been a weekly run by Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalay has been successfully running catering to the needs of the Northern Sanskritists providing a platform for their literacy creations. The other parts of North, East and Central India have been ably represented by VISHVASAMSKRITAM (Punjab), BHARATI (Rajasthan), SAMMANASYAM and DAINIK VARTAPATRAM (Gujrat), DURGA (Madhya Pradesh), LOKASUSHRI (Orissa) which go to prove the all India character of Sanskrit Journalism.

#### E-page of Sanskrit Journalism

Sanskrit Journalism has now entered into the electronic age. VIDDUTADUTAM edited by Professor RADHAVALLABH TRIPATHI is an electronic journal in Sanskrit being published from 1st April 2012 as a mouthpiece of International Association for Sanskrit studies. It has maintained its international character as the foreign scholars like Dr. George Cardona, Dr. Hann, Dr. P. Goldman wield their fascile pen in Sanskrit along with Indian scholars like Dr. Rewaprasad Dwivedi, Prof. Kutumbashastri, Dr. Saroja Bhate, Murlimadhavan and Dr. Ashok

Aklujkar and others.

#### Sanskrit Journalism - The New Horizon

Sanskrit Journalism, like language journalism in India is now in a position to take off. With the rapid spread of Sanskrit through the sustained efforts of the government and non-governmental organisations a sizable readership is aroused for Sanskrit Journalism to sustain. The financial management of any Sanskrit periodical has always been a matter of concern before the individuals and institutions which run them respectively. The ever rising cost of paper and printing certainly pose the formidable part of the difficulties. Sanskritists need to come forward to subscribe and read the Sanskrit periodicals. Educational institutions and libraries (public and private) should earmark their funds for Sanskrit periodicals. All out efforts must be made to survive Sanskrit Journalism.

Sanskrit Journalism is the greatest living source of the contemporary Sanskrit literature. The research institutes of Sanskrit should take bibliography projects of Sanskrit periodicals to make data available to scholars doing research in modern Sanskrit language. The accomplished Sanskrit writers take upon themselves the task of enriching the creative literature in this language.

Sanskrit Journalism has now sky as its limit. Let us hope

Y<del>a</del>wat Sth<del>a</del>syanti Girayah Saritashcha Mahitale T<del>a</del>wat Jeevyad Dhruvam Esh<del>a</del> Samskrute Patrak<del>a</del>rit<del>a</del>

(So long as, on this earth, stay rivers and mountains, Till that time, May live the Sanskrit Journalism for certain.)

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# संस्कृत विद्यापीठ समाजासाठी कल्पवृक्ष ठरावे

डॉ. उमा वैद्य यांची अपेक्षा

संस्कृत विद्यापीठाचा स्थापना दिन

नागपूर, १८ सप्टेंबर

कालिदास संस्कृत विद्यापीठ म्हणजे तक्ष्मी आणि सस्स्वती यांचा अपूर्व संगम होय. बीजस्वरूपात तावलेला आणि आज फुललेला हा वृक्ष साजासाठी क्रप्यवृक्ष ठरावा, अशी भावपूर्ण अपेक्षा डॉ. उमा वैद्य यांनी विशाद केली.

कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विद्यापीठाच्या रामटेक मुख्यालयात बुधवार १८ सप्टेंबर रोजी स्थापना दिनाचा कार्यक्रम आयोजित करण्यात आला. याप्रसंगी कुलगुरू प्रो. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी कार्यक्रमाच्या अध्यक्षस्थानी तर विद्यापीठाच्या माजी कुलगुरू डॉ. उमा वैद्य प्रमुख अतिथी म्हणून उपस्थित होत्या. व्यासपीठावर कुलसचिव प्रो. विययकुमारा. स्व अधिकाऱ्यांची विशेष उपस्थिती होती. कार्यक्रमाचा प्रारंभ अमित भार्गव पांच्या वेद मंत्रांच्या घोषात झाला.



आगामी काळात प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या समग्र कालिदास वाङ् मयाच्या पोस्टरचे प्रकाशन करताना मान्यवर

प्रज्ञा करकरेने सरस्वती स्तवन सादर केले. भारत कॉलेज ऑफ फाईन आर्ट्स ॲंण्ड कल्वर, मुंबई या संस्थेच्या वित्रा दळवी यांनी संस्कृत शिवस्तुतीवर भरतनाट्यम् सादर केले. कार्यक्रमाचे प्रास्ताविक कुलसचिव प्रो. विजयकुमार यांनी केले.

प्रा. विश्ववकुमार यांना करा.
उमा वैद्या स्वाचार कुलगुरू प्रो.
वस्खेडी यांच्या कार्यकुश्य नेतृत्वाचे
अभिनंदन करायलाच हवे. स्थापना
दिन हा पूर्वी केलेल्या कार्याच्या
सिंहावलोकनाचा दिवस असतो.
माझ्या कार्यकाळात प्राप्त झालेल्या
सर्व योजना पूर्णत्वास गेल्याचा मला
आनंद आहे. संस्कृतोत्कर्ष है

परमध्येप मानून यापुढील वाटचाल विद्यापीठाने करावी. कुलगुरू वरखेडी यांच्या नेतृत्वाखाली विश्वविद्यालयाने गरूडनभरारी घेतली असून, यापुढील नंक मूल्यांकनात विद्यापीठा नक्कीच उत्तमश्रेणी प्राप्त करेल, असा विश्ववास वरखेडी म्हणाल किला. श्रीनिवास वरखेडी म्हणाल विद्यापीठाच्या क्याप्तचे आणि त्यानंतर योगदान देणाऱ्या आपल्या माजी कुलगुरूंच्या कार्याचे स्मरण होणे स्वाभाविक आहे. त्यांनी वावलेल्या आम्रवृक्षांची फळे आज आपण चाखत आहेत. विविद्याणीठाच्या कार्याच स्मरण होणे स्वाभाविक आहे. त्यांनी वावलेल्या आम्रवृक्षांची फळे आज आपण चाखत आहेत. विविद्याणीठाच्या राह्याचिण्यात आपण यशस्ती झालो राह्याविण्यात आपण यशस्ती झालो

असलो तरी यानंतरही आपल्याला मोठमोठे प्रकल्प पूर्ण करावयाचे आहे. विद्यापीठासाठी झटणाऱ्या प्राध्यापक, कर्मचारी, विद्यार्थी आणि सर्व सदस्यांचे त्यांनी यावेळी अभिनंदन केले.

त्याना यावळा आभनदन कल.
याप्रसंगी विद्यापीठातील प्रो. नंदा
पुरी, प्रो. मधुसूदन पेन्ना, डॉ. पराग
जोशी, डॉ. शिवराम भट यांनी संस्कृत
काव्यवाचन सादर केले. 'शोधसंहिता'
या संशोधन अंकाचे तसेच पंच
महाकाव्यांवरील लघुचित्रपटांच्या
संग्रहित पेनझाईव्हचे आणि आगामी
काळात प्रकाशित होणाऱ्या समाठ प्रकाशन तसेच वसतिगृह भोजनालयाच्या प्रकोष्ठाचे उदघाटन डॉ. वैद्य यांच्या हस्ते करण्यात आले. तत्पूर्वी शोध संहितेविषयी संपादक भारतीय धर्म, तत्त्वज्ञान तथा संस्कृती संकायाचे अधिष्ठाता प्रो. मधुसूदन पेत्रा. पंच महाकाट्यांवरील लघुचित्रपटांविषयी संस्कृत भाषा तथा साहित्य विभागप्रमुख प्रो. कविता कालिदासवाश्मय प्रकाशनाविषयी कार्यकारी संपादक डॉ. पराग जोशी यांनी माहिती दिली. याप्रसंगी तांत्रिक विभागाचे प्रमुख मिश्रा राजीवरंजन यांनी 'शास्त्राकालिदासः' ही कविता सादर (तभा वृत्तसेवा)

#### मेडिकल असोसिएशनतर्फे आयुर्निमा चर्चासत्र

 नागपूर, १८ सप्टेंबर नॅशनल इंटिग्रेटेड नॅशनल असोसिएशनच्या वतीने आयुर्वेदीय दृष्टिकोनातून जीवनशैलीजन्य विकार या विषयावर रविवार २२ सप्टेंबर रोजी ८ वाजता सर्यनगर येथील नैवेद्यम इस्टोरियामध्ये आयुर्निमा सेमिनार आयोजित करण्यात आले कार्यक्रमाचे उद्घाटन केंद्रीय चिकित्सक परिषदेचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. जयंत देवपुजारी यांच्या हस्ते करण्यात येईल. अध्यक्षस्थानी निमा महाराष्ट्राचे अध्यक्ष डॉ. जी. एस. कुलकर्णी तर प्रमुख अतिथी म्हणून डॉ. के. पी. एस. यादव उपस्थित राहतील. याप्रसंगी ५ तज्जांद्वारे मार्गदर्शन करण्यात येईल. कोकणमधील वैद्य सुविनय दामले, पुणे येथील वैद्य अनिल बन्सोड, डॉ. हरीश पाटनकर, नागपूरातील डॉ. रेखा शर्मा व मुंबईचे डॉ. कैसर खान हे पाच तज्ज्ञ विविध मार्गदर्शन विषयांवर सेमिनारमध्ये विदर्भातून ७०० पेक्षा जास्त आयुर्वेदिक डॉक्टर्स व निमा महाराष्ट्रचे सर्व पदाधिकारी सहभागी होतील. अशी माहिती पत्रकारपरिषदेत डॉ. शैलेंद्र अग्रवाल यांनी दिली. याप्रसंगी डॉ. खींद्र बोथरा, डॉ. विनोद गंभीर, डॉ. पंकज भोयर, डॉ. मोहन येंडे आदी उपस्थित होते. (तभा वृत्तसेवा)

### **Sanskrit Theatre in Nagpur: Retrospect and Prospects**

N. R. Pattarkine

#### **PART I**

The historicity of Sanskrit theatre in Nagpur has often been misunderstood. Some overenthusiasts make a futile attempt to relate its historicity to a recent time. The fact remains that the theatre-lovers in Nagpur and Sanskritists in particular are oblivious of the exact information regarding the historicity of Sanskrit theatre in Nagpur. But, if we peep into cultural history of the past, we realise that the concerted efforts had been made by the Sanskritists of the earlier generations to foster this activity in their own modest way. Although, such attempts had been made at irregular intervals; those certainly contribute to the development of Sanskrit theatre in Nagpur, a fact which just cannot be ignored.

#### **Prologue**

The earliest record shows that the period of Janoji Bhonsale (around 1775 A.D.) a Maithilee Pandit, Krishnadatta Sharma by name, wrote "Puranjanacharitam" which is believed to have been staged at the residence of Shri. Dewajipant Chorghade, during the Navaratri festival that had been celebrated in his family, in honour of Venkatesh Keshav, the family-deity of Shree Dewajipant Chorghade. The performance had been largely attended by Vaidikas, Shastris, State officials and respected traders of the town. Thereafter, the Sanskrit theatre remained silent till the advent of twentieth century.

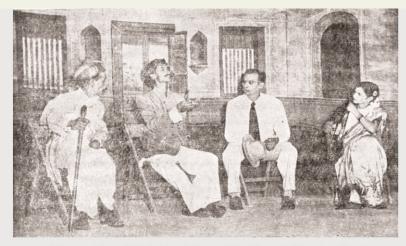
There is no documentation of Sanskrit plays being staged in the wake of twentieth century. However, in the fifties of this century, the staging of Sanskrit dramas became a part of variety entertainment programs presented in the annual social gatherings of these colleges. Late Dr. N. R. Warhadpande told me that in his Morris days 'Duta-Vakya' by Mahakavi Bhasa was played in the college, wherein he was in the role of Sutradhara (a stage-manager) and his colleague late S. P. Ganu, who later succeeded Dr. S. B. Warnekar, as the editor of 'Sanskrit-Bhavitavyam' acted as Duryodhan. The scholar further recalled that the hall of the college was packed to its capacity. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. V. V. Mirashi, then Principal of the college briefed the audience with the story of the play ahead of the performance with a view to making a play intelligible to the non-Sanskrit spectators.

The well-knit performance of the Sanskrit drama could be accounted for, by the staging of Svapnavasavadattam, a play by Bhasa during the 13th session of All India Oriental Conference which was held at Nagpur in 1946. The stage-adaptation of this play was prepared by a renowned orator and scholar of Sanskrit namely Professor S. G. Somalwar. The drama team of Morris college presented this play with commendable dexterity and won the applause from the audience. Late Shri. Ram Doke, a well-known humorist, played the role of King Udayana. The stage-adaptation of the play prepared by Prof. Somalwar had been published as the part of the proceedings of the Conference.

However, the first organised attempt to put activities of staging Sanskrit dramas was made by Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha. Way back in 1954, Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha formed Sanskrit Natyamandalam as one of the offshoots of its activities with Prof. S. B. Warnekar as its President and renowned Sanskrit playwright Shri. Skanda Shankar Khot as its secretary. The activities of Sanskrit dramas had thus received a substratum. Sanskrit Natya Mandalam gave performance of 'Avimarakam' by Bhasa and 'Malabhavishyam' written by Skanda Shankar Khot on 15th August 1955. The other play 'Malabhavishyam' a satire was presented with such an ingenuity that it clearly brought home the import of the play, i.e. the parody on astrologer exploiting the blind faith of the gullible people in the society. Shri. Kamble

played the role of an astrologer, whereas Shri. Tokekar presented the character of Chanakika. Both the plays had an admixture of dance and drama, which rendered the play to the title of 'Drushyakavya'. The lyrics in the play had been sung to their tune by Prabha Joshi and Ku. Kayande. The Kapre sisters presented dance. Skanda Shankar Khot wrote another skit called 'Lalavaidyam' which was released on 10th May 1956 at the hands of renowned Sanskrit orator Prof. S. G. Somalwar. 'Lalavaidyam' was again a satirical theme, wherein a quack physician dupes the gullible patients with his gimmicks. Skanda Shankar Khot dealt with social topics in his plays and had thus established the viability of Sanskrit as a powerful medium to articulate current topics with great facility and felicity. Both these plays by Skanda Shankar Khot had been presented in Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan at Mumbai on 2nd June 1956.

The activities of Sanskrit Natya Mandalam came to a grinding halt with the death of the playwright Shri. Skanda Shankar Khot. To commemorate the cherished memory of this celebrated playwright, Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha with its secretary K. P. Mohoni (now late) introduced an event called 'Skanda Shankar Khot Smruti Sanskrit Natyaspardha'. This memorable event took place on 3rd December 1959 at Mor Hindi Bhavan, Sitabuldi. In this competition, the team from Bhonsala Vedashastra Mahavidyalaya won the first prize and a rotating shield for their best performance of 'Svapnavasavdattam' written by the famous dramatists Bhasa. This humble author was then the student of Bhonsala Vedashastra Mahavidyalaya and therefore had the unique opportunity to witness that performance. The play was ably directed by late Prabhakarshastri Joshi, then senior teacher in the Mahavidyalaya. The music for the play was provided by late Shri. Dadashastri Gadge. I still remember the shlokas in the metres like Shikharini and Viyogini were set to such melodious Raga that they invoked emotional response from the audience to their desired intensity. The peculiarity of the performance of the play was that the roles of both the male characters i.e. the King Udayana and Vidushaka (Jester) the king's confidant had been played by Asha Badhe and Uttara Huddar respectively. Both of them won the special prize from the chief guest. The key female roles i.e. Vasavadatta (heroine) and Padmavati (the queen) had been presented by Shailaja Huddar (now Smt.. Bhaid) and Ku. Parkhi. This performance truly justified the Kalidasean dictum (Aparitoshad Na Sadhu Manye Prayogavijnyanam). The good stage performance is reward in itself. This competition remained as a landmark in the history of Sanskrit Theatre in Nagpur.



A Scene From " Malabhavishyam " By Skanda Shankar Khot Performed In June 1966 At Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Mumbai

#### Interlude

The activity of performing Sanskrit playsassumed a social dimension, when an enthusiast publicly a megadrama in ten acts'Vivekanandavijayam' penned by the greatSanskritist Dr. S.B. Warnekar. This show was staged in Dhanwate Rang Mandir on 15<sup>th</sup> January 1972. The success of this performance prompted some Sanskrit theatre lovers to come together and form a Sanskrit NatyaMandalam anew. In the first flush of enthusiasm, the Mandalam presented a few performances at various places. The leading actors of the time were Shrikrishna Joshi, Adv. V. G.Senad, Manohar Bapat, Gajanan Pandeand others. In 1973, when Kalidas Memorial was officially inaugurated at Ramtek, the Sanskrit Natyamandalam was invited to perform AbhijnyanaShakuntalam by Kalidas. The 4th and 5th acts of the drama, which are often cherished by the connoisseurs have been edited for Sanskrit stage by then a young professor of Sanskrit Prof. Pankaj Chande (now former Vice-Chancellor of K. K. Sanskrit University, Nagpur), the performance was directed by Shrikrishna Joshi, while Dr.Roopa Kulkarni, then of the SanskritDepartment Nagpur University, provided a commentary to make the play intelligible to the general audience. Quite a number of actors contributed their mite to make the performance a grand success. Having gained the courage and confidence after the successful performance of 'Vivekanandavijayam' and 'Shakuntalam', the NatyaMandalam embarked upon a new venture of presenting, classical Sanskrit drama and for that 'Ratnavali' by ShriHarsha a 'Natika' in the strict Sanskrit dramaturgical term, was selected for presentation on the stage. This stage-edition of this play was prepared by Prof. Pankaj Chande and the successful performance of the play was produced for the Sanskrit lovers in Nagpur, in the famous Dhanwate Rang Mandir in September 1976. The main role in the 'Natika' had been played by Shrikrishna Joshi, Gajanan Pandey, ShubhangiPaithankar, Shubhangi Rode and others. During a decade (1981-1990) many one act plays translated by Dr. Pankaj Chande made a debut in State Sanskrit Drama competitions won bagged all prizes in successive years. However Atwahatyavijayam, Nirvedah and Digantah have been performed at Nagpur at the time of the conference on position of teaching Sanskrit in Non-Hindi States, hosted by department of Sanskrit, Nagpur University in 1902.

This humble self being at the helm of affairs of Sanskrit BhashaPracharini Sabha thought of streamlining this activity and decided to open a platform for this activity. He started a cultural wing of Sanskrit BhashaPracharini Sabha called 'Rupakodayah' which was formally inaugurated on 12th February 1988 at the hands of famous Sanskrit playwright Shri. S. B. Welankar.

The one act plays AbhijnyanamantaryaminahJeevansamrabham originally written by Suresh Ghyadyalpatil and rendered in Sanskrit by Shri ShridharGhushe, the former editor of Sanskrit Bhavityam bagged the first prize in State Sanskrit Drama Competition in 1990 & 1991 respectively.

Sanskrit BhashaPracharini Sabha had unique honour to stage these plays in Mumbai and Chiplun respectively as a part of Prize Distribution Ceremony, in the year 1990 and 1991. Sanskrit stage was then dominated by the actors such as Dr. Sunil Parse, ShrikantBapat, Adv. Parag Luley and Smt. Shraddha Telang. The public performance of 'Abhijnyanamantaryaminah' was made by Sanskrit BhashaPracharini Sabha at Dhanwate Rang Mandir on 8<sup>th</sup> march 1991.

#### **Epilogue**

It is perhaps the right time to ponder over the distinction between the 'Classical Sanskrit Plays' and plays written or translated in Sanskrit language. Pedagogically the term 'Sanskrit Plays' means Sanskrit plays written by Bhasa, Kalidas, Bhavabhuti, Shudraka, Bhattanarayan, Vishakhadatta etc. These plays are called distinctively Sanskrit plays as they answer the provisions laid down by Bharat in his Natyashastra. They represent patterns of dramatic representations such as Nataka, Prakarana, Prahasan, Bhana Dima Vyayog etc. wherein dramatic devices such as Nandi, Prastavana, Vishkambhak, Bharatvakya are employed, variation of language is used as per the status of the character and verse is employed to convey emotion or to narrate a situation.

After independence, Sanskrit has been held as the force of cultural resurgence. A departure from the tradition was inevitable. Conscious efforts were made by Sanskritists to rescue modern Sanskrit plays from the confines of Sanskrit dramaturgical tenets. The traditional framework of patterns and devices had been dispensed with and instead a new straight style of prose has been adopted divorced of verse part in the drama. The twentieth century Sanskrit drama is conspicuous by this character. Of course the veteran Sanskritists like Dr. S. B. Warnekar could preserve the verse pattern in his 'Vivekanandavijayam' as was in vogue in classical Sanskrit plays, but in general, there is tendency amongst Sanskritists in Nagpur to model the plays in Sanskrit on the plays especially one-act plays in Marathi. There is a departure thematically and structurally from the ancient Sanskrit plays. This has run the risk of confusing 'Sanskrit Plays' for the plays written or translated in Sanskrit language. It is true that modern Sanskrit plays mostly one-act plays are written with a view to presenting them on stage for competitions. It is most likely that the present day spectator lacks the patience to witness a classical Indian drama running in acts. The fact remains that the 'Sanskrit Plays' which have their distinct face in the world theatre will gradually go oblivious and the coming generation of drama lovers will never know that there was a theatre by Bharata ever.



A Scene From "Abhijnyanam Antaryaminah" Sanskrit rendering By Shridhar Ghushe of the marathi original by Suresh Ghadyalpatil, Staged at Nagpur in March 1991.

#### VIDARBHA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

N. R. Pattarkine

#### Senior Scholar of Sanskrit, Indology & Sanskrit Journalism

The oriental studies in Vidarbha are now century - old. A rich tradition of orientalists can be historically traced in Nagpur and Vidarbha. The scholars well- versed in Sanskrit lore and steeped up in traditional as well as modern methods are the precursors of the oriental scholarship in Vidarbha. These scholars have been patronized in their scholarly pursuits by the institutions like Bhonsala Vedashastra Mahavidyalay in later half of the nineteen century and first half of the twentieth century.

With the establishment of Vidarbha Sanshodhan Mandal at Nagpur and Sharadashram at Yeotmal the scientific study in Indology got momentum and the scholars in Vidarbha could carve out their niche on the Indological map of India and the world. Dr. V. V. Mirashi, late Indologist of international repute, did the same in Nagpur what Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar had done in Pune.

With his indepth scholarship Dr. V. V. Mirashi, made a lasting imprint on the various branches of Indology i.e. Sanskrit literature, Archaeology, (Epigraphy and Numismatics) Prakrit literature and ancient history. Contemporaneous to Dr. Mirashi, a well-known Indologist Dr. Y. K. Deshpande did commendable work in Sharadashram at Yeotmal. Vidarbha Sanshodhan Mandal under the Stewardship of Dr. V.V.Mirashi, had seen a sustained growth of Indological research and has practically become a platform for Indologist to exchange their views and interact on many a topics of Indology.

Also the scholars working at various Department of Nagpur University such as Department of Sanskrit, Pali Prakrit, History, Ancient Indian history and archaeology, Philosophy, Linguistics and Regional Languages, have over the years, contributed their share through the Journal of Nagpur University. Needless to say, that the uninterrupted publication of Vidarbha Sanshodhan Mandal's annual undoubtedly preserved the tradition of Indological scholarship and remained an inspiring source to young, enterprising Indologists.

It is a matter of pleasure that in last few decades of Twentieth century some more institutions like Bharatiya Itihas Sankalan Smiti, Swadeshi Vidnyan Sanstha International Centre for Cultural Studies G.G. Joshi Shilpa Pratishthan have come up to render the field of Indological research a new dimension and a new meaning.

Needless to say that the establishment of Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University at Ramtek, (Nagpur) on 18<sup>th</sup> September 1997 has created a congenial atmosphere in this region for blossoming of oriental scholarship in all its ramifications. The successful organization of 4th session of Brihanmaharashtra Prachyavidya Parishad by this University in January 2002 can vouchsafe the promising future for oriental scholarship in Vidarbha.

#### MARCH OF ORIENTAL CONFERENCE

#### - A historical resume -

The term "Oriental Studies" is more encompassing than the term "Indological Studies" It covers all the lore, literature, Philosophy, religion of the East beyond India. The discovery of Sanskrit by Sir Willam Jones the founder of first Asiatic Society in the world and his pronouncement on Sanskrit "as the language more copious than Latin, more perfect than Greek and more exquisite than both" led to the revival of interest in Oriental Studies in Europe. And this resulted in the beginning of the International Congress of Orientalists which met first in Paris in Sept 1873, to give a platform for orientalists all over the world to exchange their views, and review their research Leon de Rosney, the Egyptologist delivered in French, the presidential address for this premier International Congress (Congres International du Orientalistes as was called in French)

For Over 131 years this Congress has beckoned Sanskrit scholars and Indologists for its successful strides. Since its inception the question was often posed what is the use of International Congress of Orientalists. In the Second International Congress of Orientalists at London, in 1874. The Editor of "Rigveda" Scholar Extraordinary Prof. Max Muller outlined the objectives of such a meet as follows. The Oxford scholar said "Many a times I have been asked, what is good of an International Congress of Orientalists? It seems to me that the real and permanent use of these scientific gatherings is two fold (a) They enable us to take stock, to compare notes to see where we are and find out where we ought to be going (b) They give us an opportunity from time to time to tell the world where we are, what we have been doing for the world and in turn we expect the world to do for us."

These objectives voiced by Max Muller are still relevant through the century – long progress of scientific orientology so much so that even after 131 years, these objectives remain echoed in 37<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Asian and North African Studies (37<sup>th</sup> ICO) held in August 2004 in Moscow when President Rostislav B. Rybakov posed an askance. saying" We gather in Moscow to use this forum to ask and to clarify some basic questions such as "What is the definition of Oriental studies". What is their role in the society? Where from are we coming whereto are we heading? What are the basic methodological questions in our field of study? We must also address the subjects of the education of orientalists, international Co-operation and application to our field of innovative technologies. ("Unity in Diversity" Greetings to participant)

The concept of orientalism is defined by late Dr. Neeharranjan Ray, the great historian," as a cultural and ideational mode or style or approach to a debate or discourse or discussion on the Orient, Supported by researchable ideas and inspiration facts and experiences, images, visions, designs and pattern of life beliefs, practices etc. which scholarship in several old and new field of intellectual disciplines alone can unravel. (Presidential Address 30th AIOC Santiniketan 1980)

The various facets of Oriental Studies have been deliberated through sittings of ICO. The historical progress of oriental studies made Dr. R. N. Dandekar to remark that "Orientology has now lengthened from the point of view of chronology widened from the point of view of scope & contents and deepened from the point of view of approach and methodology (Presidential address to 31<sup>st</sup> International Congress of Human Science in Asia And North Africa Tokyo 1981).

Since most of the sessions of International congress of Orientalists were held in the cities of Europe, very few Indian scholars could attend such sessions. From Vidarbha Dr. Y.K.Deshpande Dr. M.G. Deshmukh, Dr.M.T. Sahastrabuddhe and Dr. Bhagchandra jain attended the 20<sup>th</sup> I.C.O. at Brussels(1938), 28<sup>th</sup> ICO at Canberra(1971), 30<sup>th</sup> ICHSANA at Mexico(1976) and 33<sup>rd</sup> ICANAS at Toronto(1990)respectively. International Congress of orientalists changed its name in 31<sup>st</sup> session at Tokyo (1983) and came to be known as International Congress of Asian and North African Studies (ICANAS). As a large section of Indologists in India could not attend such sessions being held in Europe it was felt to have a forum in India so that a meaningful dialogue could be attained by Indian scholars analogous to the line of ICO in the west.

As Dr. P.L. Vaidya put it, 'Sir Hartcourt Butler, the member in charge of the Education of British Government in India. Called a conference of selected Orientalists at Simla in 1911; which was attended by Sir Dr. R.G. Bhandarkar from Poona. Dr. J Vogel, the Dutch Indologist was also one of the participants. Dr. J Vogel submitted a note suggesting government of India to arrange periodical meetings of Indian Scholars of Sanskrit Arabic Avestan and Persian more or less on the lines of International Congress of Orientalists. Through the efforts of Dr. P. D. Gune, Dr. S. K. Belwalkar and Pandit Lingesh Mahabhagacharya of kurtakoti Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute came into existence on the 80<sup>th</sup> birthday of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar i.e. 6<sup>th</sup> July 1917.

As a step to coordinate the work of research Scholars the institute thought of holding periodical conference of Indian Orientalists. Thus taking inspiration from the suggestion mooted by Dr. J Vogel the Board of the Directors of Bhandarkar Institute in their meeting dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 1918 passed a resolution to call for such a conference. Their efforts bore fruits and the First All India Oriental Conference was held in Pune on 5.7 November 1919. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar delivered in English his presidential address for this premier meet of Orientalists in India.

Since then this All India oriental Conference through its 50 sittings over a span of 100 years became a permanent forum for Indian Indologists. The permanent office of All India Oriental Conference was housed at Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute at Pune. A list of sessions held with their venue and year is appended in this issue separately. In the long run of the All India Oriental Conference, the number of scholars participating, became so large that it was felt to have such meets at regional levels. Since the beginning the Maharashtrian scholars used to attend session of AIOC in large number. And they eventually thought it proper to organize oriental Conference in Marathi speaking area, with Marathi as medium for deliberations and proceedings of the conference as large amount of research on Indology was carried in Marathi.

In this backdrop Shri V.L. Manjul, Dr. S.S. Bahulkar Prof P. R. Ahirrao in Pune mooted an idea to organize Brihan Maharashtra Prachyavidya Parishad. In a meeting held in August 1995 under the chairmanship of Dr. G. B. Palsule (now late), it was resolved to form Brihanmaharashtra Prachyavidya Parishad. The maiden efforts of these scholars were fructified and the first session of Brihanmaharashtra Prachyavidya Parisad was held in Pune on 20-21 April 1996. This historic first session was hosted by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth Internationally known Vedic scholar Dr. R. N. Dandekar delivered in Marathi the first presidential address of this historic convention Bhandarkar Oriental Reserch Institute has now provided office to B.M.P.V.P. The marked difference between All India oriental conference and Brihan Maharashtra Prachyavidya Parishad is that in case of former English continues to dominate as the medium for

proceedings whereas Marathi is invariably used as the medium for this newly formed Brihanmaharashtra Prachya Vidya Parishad.

In the last 23 years the Brihanmaharashtra Prachya Vidya Parishad has now become a successful attempt at regional level by scholars from Marathi speaking areas to foster research in the branches of oriental studies.

#### ORIENTALIST'S CONFERENCE IN VIDARBHA

#### - A Desideratum -

Taking inspiration from above and with a view to organizing the scholars working in the field of Oriental studies in Vidarbha I moot the idea of forming Vidarbha Oriental Conference to open a forum for oriental scholars in Vidarbha to come together and exchange their view in the various branches of Indology and Oriental studies. To from Vidarbha Oriental Conference Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha had expressed a desire in the meeting of its managing committee held on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2003. While this conference will deal with the topics generally covered by AIOC and BMPVP; this conference being the representative of the Orientalist in Vidarbha, the new section on "Vidarbha Studies" may be introduced.

The Vidarbha studies will explore the hoary past of the region vis a vis focus and project the thought currents sprang up from the soil of Vidarbha namely Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Studies, Rashtra-santa Tukdoji Maharaj Studies, Vinoba Bhave studies and Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangha studies. I desire this conference to make and maintain affiliation to Brihanmaharashtra Prachya Vidya Parishad on regional level, the All India Oriental Conference on national level and International Congress of Asian and North African studies (a Century old International Congress of Orientalist) on international level and thus join the mainstream of oriental scholarship on the globe.

It may also to keep affiliation to International Association for Sanskrit Studies, the headquarter of which is housed at Paris. Vidarbha Oriental Conference I desire to become an humble homage to late Dr. Shreekant Jichkar, the "gentle colossus" of Vidarbha, who advocated and practised the cause of Sanskrit and indology and whose unsatiable quest for knowledge rendered the adage ज्ञानं हि परमं व्रतम् a meaningful reality.

Let us be guided by the spirit enschrined in the above adage transcending space and time.

I call upon all scholars to join in the endeavour to foster the oriental scholarship in Vidarbha.







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HAVE A TACT TO SELECT EXACT

## Glorious Tradition of 100 Years of All India Oriental Conference 1919 to 2020

S.N.	Place	Year	Inviting Institution	General President	General Secretary	Local Secretary
1	Poona	1919	BORI	R. G. Bhandarkar	Dr.P. D. Gune & Prof.	
					R.D. Karmrakar	
2	Calcutta	1922	Council of P. G. Teaching	Prof. Sylvain Levi	Mr. W. R. Gourlay	
3	Madras	1924	Madras University	Dr. Ganganath Jha	Dr. S. K. Aiyangar	
4	Allahabad	1926	University of Allahabad	Dr. J. J. Modi	Dr. Amarnath Jha	
5	Lahore	1928	Lahore University	Dr. Haraprasad Sastri	Dr. S. K. Aiyangar	Dr. Laksman Sarup
6	Patna	1930	Bihar & Orrisa Research Society	R.B. Hira Lal	Dr. S. K. Aiyangar	Dr. Hira Chand
7	Baroda	1933	Government of Baroda	K.P. Jayaswal	Dr. S. K. Aiyangar	Dr. B. Bhattacharya
8	Mysore	1935	Mysore University	Dr. S. Krishnaswami Aiyangar	Dr. S. K. Belvalkar	Dr. M. H. Krishna
9	Trivendrum	1937	Government of Travancore	Dr. F. W. Thomas	Dr. S. K. Belvalkar	Shri. R. V. Poduval
10	Tirupati	1940	T. T. Devasthanam	Pt. Madan Mohan	Dr. M. H. Krishna	Prof. K. V. Ramaswamy Aiyangar
11	Hyderabad	1941	Govt. of Hyderabad	Ghulam Yazadani	Dr. S.K. De	Dr. M. Nizamuddin
12	Banaras	1943	Banaras Hindu University	Dr. S.K. Belvalkar	Dr. S.K. De	Dr. A.S. Altekar
13	Nagpur	1946	Nagpur University	Dr. P.V. Kane	Prof. K.A. Nilakantha Sasrti	Dr. Hiralal Jain
14	Darbhanga	1948	Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga	R.C. Mujumdar	Dr. A.S. Altekar and Dr. R.N. Dandikar	MM. Dr. Umesh Mishra
15	Bombay	1949	Bombay University And Asiatic Society	S.K. De	Dr. A.S. Altekar and Dr. R.N. Dandekar	Prof. H.D. Velankar and Dr. A.D. Pusalkar
16	Lucknow	1951	Lucknow University	K.A. Nilakanta Sastri	Dr. A.S. Altekar and Dr. R.N. Dandekar	Prof. K.A.S. lyer And K.C Pandeya
17	Ahmedabad	1953	Gujarat University and Ahmedabad Edu. Soc.	Dr. S.K. Chatterji	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. V. Raghavan	Prof. R.C. Parikh
18	Annamalainagar	1955	Annamalai University	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	Dr. R. N. Dandekar and Dr. V. Raghavan	Prof. R. Ramanujachari
19	Delhi	1957	Delhi University	Dr. A.S. Altekar	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. V. Raghavan	Dr. N.V. Banerjee and Dr. N.N. Chaudhari
20	Bhubaneshwar	1959	Govt. of Orrisa &Utkal University	Dr. V.V. Mirashi	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. V. Raghavan	Shri.B.V. Nath and Dr. P. Pradhan
21	Srinagar	1961	Govt. of Jammu& Kashmir	Dr. V. Raghavan	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. M. Rama Rao	Prof. P.N. Pushp
22	Gauhati	1965	Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir	V.S. Agrawal	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and P.N. Pushp	Dr. A.K. Borkakoty, Dr. M. Neog and shri D. Gogoi
23	Aligarh	1966	Aligarh Muslim University	Dr. A.N. Upadhyaya	Dr. R. N. Dandekar and P.N. Pushp	Dr. Suryakanta and Dr. R. S. Tripathi
24	Varanasi	1968	Varanaseya Sanskrit University	Ach. Vishvabandhu	Dr. R. N. Dandekar and B.R. Sharma	Dr. Rai Govind Chandra
25	Calcutta	1969	Jadavpur University	Dr. P.L. Vaidya	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. B.R. Sharma	Prof. Rama Ranjan Mukherji
26	Ujjain	1972	Vikram University	Dr. D.C. Sircar	Dr. R. N. Dandekar and Prof. J. Agrawal	Prof. V. Venkatachalam
27	Kurukshetra	1974	Kurukshetra University	Dr. P.V. Bapat	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Prof. V. Venkatachalam	Prof. Gopikamohan Bhattacharya

## Glorious Tradition of 100 Years of All India Oriental Conference 1919 to 2019

28	Dharwar	1976	Karnataka University	Dr. C. Sivaramamurti	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and prof. G.M. Bhattacharya	Prof. K. Krishnamoorthy
29	Poona	1978	BORI	prof. Jan Gonda	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and prof. K. Krishnamoorthy	Dr. S.D. Joshi and Dr. M.G. Dhadphale
30	Santiniketan	1980	Vishvabharati University	Prof. Nihar Ranjan Ray	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Prof. K. Krishnamoorthy	Prof. Biswa Nath Banerjee
31	Jaipur	1982	Rajasthan University	Prof. Gaurinath Sastri	Dr. R.N. Dandekar and Dr. K.K. Chaturvedy	R.C. Dwivedi
32	Ahmedabad	1985	Gujarat University	Dr. A.M. Ghatage	Dr. R.N.Dandekar	Prof. E.A. Soloman
33	Calcutta	1986	Asiatic Society	Dr.V.I. Subramoniam	Dr. R.N. Dandekar	Prof. J. Chakravorty and Dr. M. Manerjee
34	Visakhapatnam	1989	Andhra University	Dr. R.N. Dandekar	Dr. S.D. Joshi	P. Sriramamurti
35	Haridwar	1990	GurukulKangri University	Dr. Ramaranjan Mukerjee	Dr. S.D. Joshi	Prof. Vedaprakash Shastri
36	Pune	1993	BORI	Prof. P.N. Kawthekar	Dr. S.D. Joshi	Dr. Saroja Bhate and Dr. M.G. Dhadphale
37	Rohtak	1994	M.D. University	Dr. K. Krishnamurti	Dr. S.D. Joshi	Prof. Yajanveer Dahiya
38	Calcutta	1997	Jadavpur University	Prof. Jaymant Mishra	Dr. S.D. Joshi	Prof. R. S. Banerjee
39	Baroda	1998	Oriental Institute	Dr. P.D. Agnihotri	Dr. S.D. Joshi	Prof. R.I. Nanavati
40	Chennai	2000	The Sanskrit Academy	Prof VidyaNivas Mishra, (V.P - Prof. K.K. Chaturvedi)	Prof. Saroja Bhate (J.G.S- Prof. Chandrakant Shukla)	Dr. E.R. Rama Bai
41	Puri	2002	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya	Prof VidyaNivas Mishra, (V.P. Prof. K.K. Chaturvedi)	Prof. Saroja Bhate (J.G.S. Prof. Chandrakant Shukla)	Prof. Dr. H.K. Satpathy
42	Varanasi	2004	Sampurnananda Sanskrit University	Prof. K.K. Chaturvedi (V.P. Prof .Rajendra Mishra)	Dr. Saroja Bhate (G.J.S Dr. H.K. Satpathy)	Prof. Gangadhar Panda
43	Jammu	2006	University of Jammu	Prof. Rajendra Mishra (V.P Prof Satish Chandra Jha)	Dr. Saroja Bhate (Prof. Gangadhar Panda)	Prof. RamanikaJalali
44	Kurukshetra	2008	Kurukshetra Uni.	Prof. Satish Chandra Jha (V.P. Prof. Shukdev Sharma)	Prof. Saroja Bhate (J.G.SProf. Mithilesh Kumar)	prof. Ranvir Singh
45	Tirupati	2010	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha	Prof. Satyavrat Shastri	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Prof. Radhakant Thakur
46	Kashmir	2012	Kashmir University	J. B. Patnaik	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Prof. Mrs. Tripathy
47	Gauhati	2014	Gauhati University	Radhavallabh Tripathi	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Prof. Nalini Devi Mishra
48	Haridwar	2016	Uttarakhand Sanskrit University	Prof. Mahavir Agarwal	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Mr. Girish Kumar Awasthi
49	Veraval	2018	Shree Somnath Sanskrit University	Prof. Chandrakant Shukla (V.P.Prof. Ramakant Shukla)	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Prof. D.N. Pandeya Dr. Janakisharan Acharya (Add. Local Secretary)
50	Nagpur	2020	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University	Prof. Gautam Patel	Prof. Saroja Bhate	Prof. Madhusudan Penna

# **Publications**

Sr. No.	Title		Author/Editor/ Translator	Yr.of Publications	Price
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53	साहित्यसंप्रदाय	Dr. Priya A. Pendharkar	2013	25/-
54	संस्कृतसेतुः 978-81-921617-2-3	Prof. Madhusudan Penna & Others	2014	100/-
55	संस्कृतवाग्विलास प्रथममुद्रा ९७८-८१-९२१६१७-५-४	Prof. Madhusudan Penna & Others	2014	40/-
56	संस्कृतवाग्विलास द्वितीयमुद्रा ९७८-८१-९२१६१७-६-१	Prof. Madhusudan Penna & Others	2014	60/-

57	वास्तु—विवेक प्रथमभागः 978-81-921617-7-8	Prof. Madhusudan Penna & Others			14	90/-
58	कालिदास समारोह विशेषांक(Smarnika) ISBN-978-93-85-710-001	Prof. Uma Vaidya & others			15	300/-
59				20	16	150/-
60	रसाविष्कार : (संस्कृतनाटयसंग्रहः) ISBN-978-81-921617-8-5	Dr. Vibha Kshirsagar		20	16	175/-
61	संस्कृतवाग्विलासः तृतीयमुद्रा ISBN-978-93-85710-09-4	Prof. Nanda Puri			17	50/-
62	संमहिं स्त्रग्धराISBN 978-93-85710-04-9	Prof. Uma Vaidya			17	350/-
63	मन्थनम् ISBN 978-93-5710-03-2	Dr. Vibha Kshirsagar			17	275/-
64	भासोऽहासः ISBN978-93-85710-02-5	Dr. Rajendra Jain			17	150/-
65	कौटिलीय अर्थशास्त्रप्रणीत मानवसंसाधन व्यवस्थापनाची तत्त्वे ISBN 978-93-85710-06-3	Dr. Mrudula Naseri			17	300/-
66	प्रज्ञाचक्षु गुलाबराव महाराजांचे भारतीय दर्शन Prof. Kavita Holey				17	150/-
67	शोधमुक्तावली भाग 2 ISBN-978-93-85710-08-7 Prof. Nanda Puri		20	17	150/-	
68	''योगवासिष्ठ 'ISBN- 978-93-85710-10-0 Prof. Uma Vaidya				17	450/-
69	संस्कृत शिक्षण ISBN-978-93-85710-07-0					300/-
70	तर्कसंग्रह महाभाष्य  ISBN-978-93-85710-05-6	Shri. Manik Gutte		20	17	500/-
71	साहित्य सुषमा (गौरव ग्रंथ डॉ. उमा वैद्य)।ऽв№978-93-85710-11-7	Editor – Prof. Madhusudan Penna			17	2000/-
72	शोधकर्ता—कार्यकर्ता ISBN-978-93-85710-12-4	Author – Shri. Mukul Kan Trans. Dr. Jay want Chaudl			18	80/-
73	Bijaganitavatamsa ISBN 978-93-85710-19-3	Shri. Venogopal D. Heroor		20	19	250/-
74	कालिदास समग्र वाङ्मय (मराठी अनुवाद) (7 vol. Set) ISBN 97893-85710-26-1,20-9,23-0,25-4,24-7,22-3,27-8	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek		2019		2500/-
75	Documentries on Five Mahakavyas (Available in Sanskrit, Hindi & Marathi)	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek			19	600/-
Journal P	ublications					
01	Shodh Samhita (Referred Journal) ISSN: 2277-7067	ISSN: 2277-7067 Issue 1 2011-2012 Issue 2 2012-13 Issue 3 2013-14 Issue 4 2014-15	Annual		Institut Ind S	nual Subscription ional – Rs. 500/- dividual- Rs. 300/- tudents– Rs. 200/
02	Vaidarbhi ( University News Letter )	4 Issues Quarterly			Ar	nual Subscription – Rs. 500/-



Chief Guest Hon'ble Dr. Pankaj Chande, Ex VC, KKSU delivering the speech.



Dignitaries Releasing the **First Issue of Vaidarbhi** in Board of Deans Meeting. (Dt. 05.05.18)



Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, Hon'ble VC addressing the Principal Meet (Dt. 05.06.18).
College Section organized the Meeting of all Principals, Chairpersons of the Institutes to resolve their queries and give guidance.



Under the guidance of Hon'ble VC, KKSU organized the Alumni Meet. Dr. Kalapini Agasti, Chairperson of KKSU Alumni Association giving Introductory remarks.



Dr. Pankaj Chande, EX VC KKSU, Shri. Mukulji Kanitkar, Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, Hon'ble VC KKSU, Prof. Penna, Dr. Marathe & Dr. Chaudhari released the book "Shodhakarta Karyakarta" in the Inaugural session of the National Symposium on Tradition for Innovation for Better Future. Dr. Jaywant Chaudhari, Assistant Professor, Veda tatha Vyakarna Dept. translated the book 'Shodhakarta Karyakarta' in Sanskrit. The book is originally written by Shri. Mukulji Kanitkar. (Dt. 22. 06.18)



**Prof. Madhusudan Penna**, Dean, Faculty of Indian Religion, Philosophy & Culture was invited by the IIT, Mumbai for delivering the lecture on **Matter, Mind & Beyond - The Yoga Perspective** on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2018.



Chief Guest Swami Abhishek Brahmachari, Varanasi addressing the gathering in Acharya Bharati Lecture Series. Dt. (20-04-18)



MoU signed between KKSU and School of Vaidik Sciences, MIT, Pune. Sai Susarla, Dean, School of Vaidik Sciences, Hon'ble VC & other Dignitaries present.

Dt. (11-04-18)



Hon'ble Principal **Dr. Lata Lanjewar** inaugrated the **Reading Section of Competitive Exam Center** of KKSU in Ramtek.



Memorandum of Understanding(MoU) between KKSU, Ramtek and Karnataka Samskrita University for research and academic activities in the presence of Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi, Registrar of KKSU Dr. Aravind Joshi, Registrar of KSU, Dr. V. Shivani BPD Director Prof. C. G. Vijaykumar.



**Sankramanotsava** - Hon'ble Mayor of the Nagpur Smt. Nanada Jichkar addressing the gathering.



Prof. Nanda Puri, Dean, Sanskrit tatha Sanskritetar Bhasha Faculty delivering the speech in the "Shastratha Parishad". Chairperson Prof. Madhusudan Penna, Dean, Faculty of Bharatiya Dharma, Tattvajana tatha Sanskriti.



Shri. Hanumanta Varakhedi and Smt. Bharati Varkhedi performing the Karyarambha Pujavidhi of Deekshanta Sabhagruha in Ramtek Campus in the presence of Hon'ble VC Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi and Registrar Dr. Aravind Joshi and staff of the KKSU.



A Sanskrit Committee established by MHRD, Government of India released a Sanskrit Report.

Hon'ble dignitaries releasing the Marathi translation of the same on the occassion of the

"Marathi Bhasha Gaurav Din".



Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor Prof. Varakhedi giving guidance to participants.

Prof. Chandkiran Saluja, Prof. Dr. K.K. Pandeya, Director Extention Services

are also present.



Hon'ble VC releasing the book "UGC Funding for Higher Education" penned by **Dr. Rajashri Meshram**, Assisttant Professor in Post Graduate Education Dept.



Hon'ble VC & Dignitaries on the dias felicitating Best Performance Award to 1. Shri. Satish Naidu, Principal, Tirpude Hopitality Institute, Nagpur 2. Dr. Bhau Dandade, Principal, CISFA, Nagpur 3. Shri. Praveen Kalambe, Head, Security Section 4. Shri. Atul Gade, Superintendent, PG Dept. Ramtek.



Hon'ble Guests distrubuting Prizes to winners & participants of various competitions organized by KKSU, to mark Sanskrit Week Celebration.



Hon'ble VC with students and representatives participated in **Sanskrit Bhashabhodhan Varga** and **Teacher Training Program** organized by Sanskrit Bharati in collaboration with KKSU, Ramtek. (Dt.18-29. 05.18)



Hon'ble Dr. Pramod Yeole, Pro VC, RTM Nagpur University inaugurating Onscreen Evaluation Centre at KKSU, Ramtek. Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi, Hon'ble Registrar Dr. Aravind Joshi, CoE Dr. Umesh Shivhare & other dignitaries



Chief Guest Hon'ble **Prof. Harekrishna Satapathi**, Hon'ble VC, KISS, Orissa addressing the gathering.



Departmental Visits of the Students



Hon'ble **Prof. Ravindra Muley** explains the Yajna System in Ancient Indian Culture.



Students presenting sanskrit dialogue in the concluding program of **Sanskrit Sambhashan Varga, Nagpur.** 16-25.07.2018



Students of KKSU reciting Vaidik Mantras in Sammelan.



Millennium India Education Foundation, New Delhi & KKSU, Ramtek have signed the  $\bf MoU$  for revival of Sharada Script. 26.07.2018



Dignitaries with students taking oath on **Independence Day.** 15.08.2018

### Vibrant Units of National Service Scheme (NSS) KKSU, Ramtek

Various programs organized by our six units of NSS with zeal & enthusiasm. Social Awareness, Swachchata Abhiyan, Blood Donation Camp, Adopted Village Program, UDAN etc are some of them. All of our units organized several programs as per the guidelines of Central & State Government guidelines. We are creating socially aware citizens through these Units. We are proud of you all! We are acknowleging efforts of our all NSS Coordinators, Program Officers, Principals & Management of their repective colleges.



Curtsy - 1. Dr. Dinakar Marathe, Coordinator, NSS Wing, KKSU. 2. All Program Officers, Six Units of NSS, KKSU



**Dr. Pankaj Chande**, Hon'ble First VC, KKSU, Ramtek inagurating the seminar by lighting the traditional lamp.



Hon'ble VC **Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi** conducting a Full Day **Brainstorming Workshop** for Faculty Members & University Officials. The aim of the workshop is to chalk out the Perspective Plan for the University for next 25 years. Hon'ble VC conducted and guided the participants.



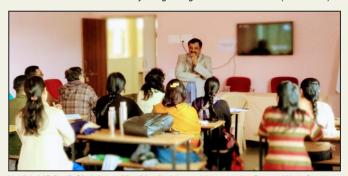
Prof. V. N. Jha, Ex Professor & Head, CASS, Pune University guiding the students.



On the Ocassion of Vachan Prerana Din **Prof. M.G. Venkateshan,** Hon'ble Ex VC, Karnataka Samskrit University inaugurating audio reader service. (14.10.2018)



DYSP Nayan Alurkar delivering motivating speech.



 $\label{thm:control_problem} \mbox{Hon'ble VC } \textbf{Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi} \ \mbox{giving guidance to the Course Work Students}.$ 



Prof. Sripada Subrahmanyam, Hyderabad, Prof. Veeranarayana NK Pandurangi, KSU, Bengaluru, Dr. Tirumala Kulkarni, Bengaluru, Prof. Madhusudan Penna, KKSU, Ramtek teaching the Navya Nyaya text "Pratyaksha Tattvachintamani Vimarshah" during the workshop.



KKSU organized a Wikipedia Workshop for Ramtek & Nagpur students aiming to learn How to write on Wikipedia. (25-26.10.2018)



Dr. Jaya Shiwalkar, renowned Peditrician & Counsellor counselling the girl students on Personality Development, Soft Skills etc.



Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi felicitating resource person Dr. Madankumar Jha, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Shri Sadashiv Campus, Jagannath Puri.



Prof. Kritikant Sharma teaching Sarada Script to the students.

## Mahakavi Kalidas Sanskritvrati Rashtriya Puraskar (Dt. 29.03-2019)

Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University felicitated three eminent scholars of Sanskrit with Mahakavi Kalidas Sanskritvrati Rashtriya Puraskar.



(Standing from Left) **Prof. Nanda Puri**, Dean, Faculty of Sanskrit & Other Languages **Shri. Vishramji Jamdar**, Chairperson, BoG, VNIT, Nagpur, **Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi**, Hon'ble VC, **Shri. Ramesh Sharma**, Manager Baidyanath, **Dr. Ramchandra Joshi**, Registrar. (Sitting from left) **Prof. Vasantkumar Bhatt, Pandit Vasant Gadgil**, **Dr. Leena Rastogi**.



Galaxy of Dignitaries at Lokarpan Samaroha. Hon'ble Chancellor & Governor of Maharashtra Shri. C. Vidyasagar Rao, Hon'ble Dr. Pankaj Chande, Former VC, KKSU, P.P. Shri Vishweshteerth Shripadswamiji, Pejawar Math, Udupi. Respected Shri Bhaiyyaji Joshi, Sarkaryawaha, RSS, Hon'ble VC Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi & Hon'ble Shri. Girishji Vyas, MLA



Hon'ble **Shri. Prakash Jawadekar**, MHRD, Govt. of India, New Delhi releasing **Coffee Table Book** on the making of Documentaries on Sanskrit Mahakavyas. **Hon'ble Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi**, VC, KKSU & **Hon'ble Prof. Uma Vaidya**, Former VC, KKSU also seen with other dignitaries.

# Sanskrit Documentary Release Program 22<sup>nd</sup> February 2019



Hon'ble Shri Prakash Jawadekar, MHRD, Govt. of India, New Delhi released Five Documentaries on Sanskrit Mahakavyas. (From left) Shri Kiran Kumar, CEO, ONGC (CSR), Prof. S. R. Bhatt, Chairman, ICPR, New Delhi, Prof. Vijaykumar, Dean, Faculty of Vedavidya & Coordinator of the Project, Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, Hon'ble VC, KKSU, Ramtek, Prof. D. P. Singh, Chairman, UGC, Prof. Uma Vaidya, former VC, KKSU & Member of UGC, Prof. Shreyansa Dvivedi, VC, Haryana Sanskrit University, Prof. P.N. Shastri, VC, RSKS New Delhi.

# Lokarpan Samaroha of Shri Golwalkar Guruji Gurukulam 5th February 2019



Revered **P.P. Shri Vishweshteertha Swamiji**, Pejavar Math, Udupi inaugurating the Shri Golwalkar Guruji Gurukulam by lighting the traditional lamp. **Hon'ble Shri. C. Vidyasagar Rao**, Governor of Maharashtra & Chancellor of University, **Respected Shri. Bhaiyyaji Joshi**, Sarkaryavaha, RSS, Former VC of KKSU **Hon'ble Dr. Pankaj Chande, Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi**, Hon'ble VC, KKSU, Ramtek also seen.



Prof. Ashok Aklujkar delivering a special lecture on 'Panini & Sanskrit'.



Hon'ble VC Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, KKSU & Hon'ble VC Prof. Vijender Kumar, National Law University, Nagpur signed MoU regarding various academic and administrative issues. Justice Ravi Deshpande, Hon'ble Judge, Mumbai High Court also seen.



Dignitaries on dias releasing Smaranika on Diamond Jubilee Celebration of PGT Dept. of Sanskrit. (From Left) Prof. Shuchita Dalal, HoD, PGTD Sanskrit, RTMNU, Dr. Dharmendra Kumar, New Delhi, Kamlesh Chowkc, Ahmadabad, Dr. Vijay Karan, Lucknow, Dr. Siddarthavinayaka Kane, Hon'ble VC, RTMNU,P.P.Brahmasthananda Maharaj, President, Ramkrishna Math, Nagpur, Dr. Julie Walker, Chili, Prof. Madhusudan Penna, Dean, KKSU.



A meeting was held regarding **Waranga Master Plan** on 22nd January 2019. **Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi**, Hon'ble VC, KKSU, **Prof. Vijender Kumar**, Hon'ble VC, National Law University, Nagpur, Architect **Dr. P.S.N. Rao**, Director, School of Planning & Architecture, New Delhi, Architect **Dr. Ujjwala Chakradeo**, Principal, SMMCA, Nagpur,



Hon'ble Prof. Nanda Puri giving introductory remarks.



Respected Pandit Vasant Gadgil delivering inaugral address.



Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi felicitating Hon'ble Dr. Devender Kawade, Deputy Advisor, NAAC, Bengluru.



Resource person **Dr. Devender Kawade** giving a presentation on '**Quality Assessment by NAAC with special reference to separate manual for Sanskrit Institutions'** in
IQAC Seminar

### \*अष्टावधानम्\*





KKSU's Veda & Vyakarana Dept. organized Dr. Dange Lecture Series. Dr. H. R. Vishwas & Dr. Shantala Vishwas, Founding Members, Sanskrit Bharati delivered two lectures on Sanskrit Grammar for General public & our contribution in propogation of Sanskrit respectively.



Adv. Ila Sudame delivering a special lecture on Laws related to Women's Safety.



Guest of Honor Shri. Girishji Vyas, Hon'ble MLA, addressing the audience



University Student's conducted 'Suryanamaskar' sessions in various school.



Dignitaries releasing a Research Journal "Shodhsamhita" published by KKSU. Shodhsamhita is being edited by Prof. Madhusudan Penna & designed by Shri. Umesh Patil, KKSU



Hon'ble VC congratulating the faculty members of Bharat College of Fine Arts & Culture,

Mumbai by felicitating with Best College Award



Hon'ble dignitaries falicitations with Best Institute Award under RISS Category to Shri Aadi Yoga International Institute of Learning & Research. Nashik

#### Workshop on Bharatiya Ganitam - 11.09.2019



Dignitaries (from left) **Dr. Dinakar Marathe**, HoD, Vedanga Jyotisha Dept., **Prof. Krishakumar Pandey**, Dean, Ancient Indian Sciences & Humanities, **Prof. Madhusudan Penna**, Dean, Indian Religion, Philosophy & Culture, **Author Shri. Venugopal Heroor**, Bengaluru, **Prof. G. P. Singh**, Dean (P&D), VNIT, Nagpur releasing the book **Beejaganitavatamsa** of Narayana Pandita. Shri. Heroor translated the book in English for students, scholars of the Indian Mathematics. KKSU initiated to publish such ancient Shastra manuscripts and this book is the first one in this line.



Prof. Gautam Patel, former HoD, Sanskrit, Gujrat University inaugurating the Academic Event "Dhishana" a platform for practicing Sanskrit Elocution for Gurukulam Students. 3.8.19

Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi giving guidance to students regarding Style of Sanskrit Speaking on Academic Platform. 3.8.19





KKSU organized Induction Program for Ph.D. Students. Dignitaries with the Ph.D. students. 3.8.19



Sanskrit Mahotsav organised by Various Schools & Colleges



KKSU felicitated with Sanskrit Seva Sanman to "Sanskrit Bhavitayam", 70 years old Sanskrit Weekly published by Sanskrit Bhasha Pracharini Sabha, Nagpur on the occasion of Sanskrit Week Celebration. The award is being given in the centenary year of Founder Editor & renowned Sanskrit Scholar of Nagpur Pragyabharati Dr. Shreedhar Bhaskar Varnekar. The entire editorial team in the leadership of Sanskrit Vidushi & Chief Editor Dr. Leena Rastogi & Publisher Dr. Chandragupta Varnekar received the award.



Dr. Jaya Shiwalkar, Noted Child Specialists & President, Adolescence Health Academy donating the books in the memory of her sister Dr. Vinaya Ransingh to Dr. Deepak Kapde, Librarian, KKSU.



Mr. Christophar Chappel delivering the special lecture on Yoga, Mantra & Meditation for Mind, Body & Soul.



Prof. Amba Kulkarni delivering a special lecture on "Computational Linguistic" organized by Vyakaran Department. 9.8.19



A meeting with RUSA executive Committee.



A parent expressing his view in the Parents Meeting organized by Public Administration Dept.,KKSU. 16.9.19



Prof. Vijaykumar, Hon'ble Registrar (Off.) invited as a resource person by Samskrit Bharati to teach Sanskrit Grammar in California, USA.



Hon'ble **Prof. Uma Vaidya,** Member of UGC & Hon'ble Ex VC, KKSU inaugurating the Hostel Mess at Ramtek.



Prof. Ratna Basu, Kolkata inaugurating Hirakani Cell.
KKSU making the arrangement for feeding women students/employees through this Cell.



KKSU signs MoU with Tuli College of Hotel Management & Tuli Resort, Nagpur under the 'Earn while Learn progam' & 'Industrial Linkages' on the path of Mahatma Gandhiji's Nai Talim. Through this MoU **Diploma in Hospitality Studies** started from the session 2019-20.



Prof. Lalita Chandratre welcoming the students & giving introductory remarks during the inauguration of Junior Diploma in Bhajan under the guidance & inspiration by Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi. 19.07.2019



Students of MA Public Administration and KKSU's Teachers Training & Outreach Center visited to **Old Age Home** & discussed their problems. Co-ordinator Prof. Lalita Chandratre gives introductory remarks and assured them for full cooperation from the University.



KKSU's Teachers Training & Outreach Center, Co-ordinator Prof. Lalita Chandratre visited to **School of Disabled, Mansar, Ramtek** and distributed snacks and school material.

#### Release of Complete Kalidas Literature Marathi Translation...



Marathi translation of Complete Literary Works of Mahakavi Kalidas in Seven Volumes has been released at the auspicious hands of Hon'ble Governor & Chancellor of Maharashtra Shri. Bhagat Singh Koshyariji. This is a dream project of Hon'ble VC Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, KKSU. The Project has been completed with utmost dedication, devotion, hard work of all the Sanskrit scholars within one year under the able guidance of Hon'ble VC and Leadership of Executive Editor Dr. Parag Joshi, Asst. Prof. Sanskrit Bhasha & Sahitya Dept., KKSU. Hon'ble Governor congratulated Hon'ble VC & his team for bringing out this outstanding work for Sanskrit lovers. All the Vice-Chancellors of the Universities in Maharashtra, Principal Secretary, Higher authorities of Higher & Technical Education, Rajbhavan along with Prof. Nanda Puri, Prof. Madhusudan Penna, Prof. Kavita Holey & Prof. Parag Joshi were prominently present. 30.09.2019

## Site Visit to Waranga, KKSU' New Campus, Near Nagpur 30-06-18



Maharashtra Government allocated 50 acre land to KKSU at Waranga near Nagpur. KKSU organized campus visit to Waranga for making the plan for new campus. **Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi**, Architect **Prof. P.S.N. Rao**, Chairman, Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, Architect **Prof. Ujwala Chakradeo**, Principal, SMMCA, Nagpur, **Dr. Madhusudan Penna** are in a serious discussion .

A team of University members & dignitaries also present.

# Contribution of Hon'ble Shri. Mallikarjun Reddy, MLA, Ramtek for Green Gym



#### **Achievements of the Students**





Proud of You Sayali ! Ms. Sayali Peshwe bagged 12 gold, silver medals and cash prizes for securing highest marks in B.A. Exam. (2016-17) from RTM Nagpur University. She has been awarded at the hand of Hon'ble Vice Chancellor of RTMNU Dr. Siddharthavinayak Kane.



The winning team of KKSU, Ramtek in Indradhanusya State level Inter-University Youth Festival organized by WNMKV, Parbhani. Hon'ble VC Prof. Varkhedi, Dr. Rajashree Meshram, Director, Student's coucil, Dr. Jaywant Chaudhari with winning team.



KKSU's team of research students participated & presented research papers in the International Conference on Churming of Indology in Udupi.

Dr. Rajendra Jain, Prof. Sachin Daware & Prof. Pallavi Kawale guided the students.



Students of KKSU, Ramtek bagged prizes in All India Talent Festival organized by Rashtriya Sanskrit
Vidyapeeth, Tirupati during 31 January to 3 February 2018. Our students participated
and excelled in Folk Dance, One Act Play, Ved Elocution, Pravidhik Competitions. Hon'ble VC
Prof. Varkhedi, Dr. Nanda Puri, Dr. Parag Joshi, Dr. Shivram Bhatt with Prize Winning Team.



Student receiving the prize at the hands of **Hon'ble Smt. Nanda Jichkar, Mayor,**Nagpur in Sankramanotsava.



Kalushal Joshi & Amruta Barbadikar badged First & Third prize in Literature Master Competition in Athena Fest organized by Hislop College, Nagpur.



Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi giving Gold Medals & Prizes to Shrivarada Malge, for securing highest marks in M.A. Vyakarana



Mrs. Bhagyalaxmi Deshkar receiving 'Best Thesis Award' in 8th Convocation at the hands of Hon'ble VC Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi. Title of Bhagyalaxmi's theis is "Acting in Ancient Sanskrit, Modern Marathi Dramas & Katthak Dance - A Comparative Study"



KKSU's Yoga Student Mrs. Sunita Wadhwan & her team presenting Yogasanas on 'Save Girl Child.'
 Miss Dhanashri Lekurwale bagged Bronze Medal in World Yoga Competition held at Argentina in May 2018.



Hon'ble VC felicitating Mr. Bharat & Mrs. Saroj Gupta for their Yoga Camps in U S, Europe, New-Zeland & Austria. Both are the students of Yoga Dept. of KKSU.



Students excelled in Sanskrit Shastriya Competitions organized by K. J. Somaiyya Sanskriti Peetham, Mumbai a campus of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (Standing from Left) Shreyas Jaduvanshi, Deveshwar Aarvikar, Anuj Sharma, Shruti Sharma, Prajnya Karkare, Kanak Mehta, Akash Patil, Ram Sharma (Seating from Left) Prof. Aarya, Dr. Shivaram Bhat, Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi, Prof. Vijaykumar C.G. and Dr. Hrishikesh Dalai



Students of Yoga Dept excelled in South Asian Yoga Campionship in Bhutan.



Hon'ble Shri Mallikarjun Reddy, MLA, Ramtek, Respected Shri. Jogendra Katyare, SDO, Ramtek, Prof. Shrinivasa Varakhedi, Hon'ble VC KKSU releasing Stduent's Hastalikhita on the occasion of Sankramanotsava



Hon'ble Prof. Uma Vaidya, Ex-VC, KKSU receiving Rashtrapati Certificate of Honour at the hands of Hon'ble Vice President of India Shri Venkaiya Naidu for her notable contribution in the field of Sanskrit.

Congratulations to Dr. Uma Vaidya madam!



Dr. Sandhya Purecha, Noted Bharatnatyam Dancer, erudite scholar of Sanskrit, Natya & Nrutyashastra, devoted Guru received Sangeet Nataka Academy Award at the hands of President of India Hon'ble Shri. Ramnath Kovind at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi on 6/2/2019. She has a very long association with KKSU as Fine Art expert through Sarfojiraje Bhosle Institute of Fine Arts, Mumbai.



Dr. Uma Vaidya, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, KKSU, Ramtek receiving the Prof. S. M. Kulkarni Smriti Grantha Puraskar for her book "Yogavasistha and Panthiya Tattvajana" at the hands of Prof. Madan Kulkarni, President, Vidarbha Samshodhan Mandal, Nagpur.



Dr. Parag Joshi, Assistant Professor, Sanskrit Bhasha tatha Sahitya Dept. receiving Second Prize in Sanskrit Sadya Padya Pratiyogita Competition organized by Delhi Sanskrit Academy, New Delhi.



**Prof. Krishnakumar Pandey**, Dean, Ancient Indian Sciences & Humanities felicitated in the Seminar "Jyotish me Abhinav Prayog" Sanskrit Vidya Dharma Vijnana Sankay, Jyotish Department, Banaras Hindu University.



Prof. Kavita Holey, Dr. Kalapini Agasti & Dr. Jaywant Chaudhari got felicitated for their research work on Gulabrao Maharaj Literature in Gulabrao Maharaj Sahitya Sammelan in Chandur Bajar, Amravati.

# Dharampeth Education Society's Natraj Art and Culture Centre

# Programmes Conducted

B.F.A (Applied Arts)
M.F.A. (Painting,
Applied Arts)
B.P.A. Dance
(Bharatanatyam &
Kathak)

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Series
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Contact: 9028168096, 9326173982



# हार्दिक शुभेच्छा...!!!

कविकुलगुरू कालिदास संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय रामटेक, आयोजित



# **ALL INDIA ORIENTAL CONFERENCE 2020**

## 100th Year 50th Session

नागपूर येथे दि. १०, ११, १२ जानेवारी २०२० रोजी होणाऱ्या ५० व्या अखिलभारतीयप्राच्यविद्यासंमेलनास संस्था व महाविद्यालयातर्फे हार्दिक शुभैच्छा...!!!



### फिनिक्स फौंडेशन अहमदनगरचे





प्राचार्य, शिक्षक, शिक्षकेतर कर्मचारी

बी.एस्सी. इन हॉस्पिटॅलीटी स्टडीज, डिप्लोमा इन हॉस्पिटॅलीटी स्टडीज अध्यक्ष सचिव

<mark>एल.आय.सी. ऑफीस जवळ, स्टेट बँक चौक, अहमदनगर ४१४ ००१</mark> फोन नं. ०२४१-२३३०२०३, मोबा. ९५९५९५३७३२

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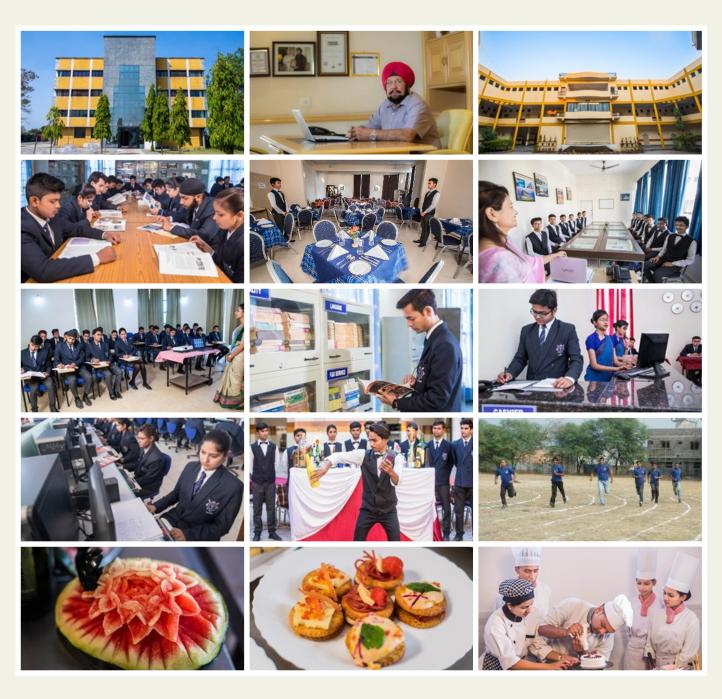


#### **Major developments**

- MoU Signed with Karnataka Sanskrit University, Bengalore.
- Manuscript Preservation Center has been awarded by National Manuscript Mission, Govt of India to the University. MoU is signed.
- Two Research Projects have been granted by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, MHRD, Govt. of India
- New Two years certificate course has been introduced to the pass out of SSLC to enter into Sanskrit Studies in Ramtek Campus.
- ATraining Center for Competitive Exams has been Established in Ramtek Campus.
- First R & D Committee meeting took place and ten research proposals were finalized and sent to different funding agencies.
- ■. First notification for admission in Ramtek Campus for year 2018-19 is issued.
- MoU between KKSU, Ramtek and School of Vaidic Sciences, MIT-SVS, Pune was signed. The objective is to organize Seminar, Conferences, Symposium, to take up the Research Projects, translation work, to share and exchange the Knowledge. It was signed by Registrars of KKSU and MIT-SVS, Pune.
- The internal transfer of Non-teaching Staff was done and also a few non-teaching departments were reorganized to accelerate the work efficiency and a better outputs.
- The University started bus service for the students and staff of the University. It is inaugurated by Hon'ble MP of Ramtek Shri. Krupalji Tumane.
- Hon'ble MLA Shri. Mallikarjun Reddy granted the funds of 10 lakhs for eco-friendly Gymnasium in Ramtek Campus.
- Planning for Green Campus is going on. Work will be initiated.
- KKSU started Admission Mission in Ramtek and nearby villages. Campus Director is initiating the mission with all
- teaching and non teaching staff under the guidance and active participation of Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi.
- Vastupujan of newly constructed Academic Building was performed on 22nd June 2018. Academic courses will begin from this session in Ramtek premises.
- University appointed a full time Finance Officer.
- A grant of 20 crore is allocated for Infra structural development of the University by Rashtriya Ucchatar Shiksha Abhiyan i.e. RUSA.
- Center for Onscreen Evaluation is ready for use.
- Onscreen Evaluation Center is inaugurated at the hands of Hon'ble Pro VC of RTMNU Dr. Pramod Yeole. The KKSU is the first university amongst all Sanskrit Universities in India to start this center.
- Saral-Manak Sanskrit Workshops were organized at 20 different places of Maharashtra as part of the Extension Activities.
- Vaidarbhee' University's first tri-monthly Newsletter was published.
- Brainstorming workshop was organized developing 'perspective plan' for 15 years, a Road map with measurable accomplishments for 5 years and two years action plan.
- Total 72 Affiliation proposals are sent to Government of Maharashtra.
- About 20 New Courses designed for academic session 2019-20.
- Meetings with Vice Chancellors Sant Gadga Baba Amratati University, Amravati, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathawada University, Aurangabad and Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University for academic collaborations were held.
- Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi called on Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri. Venkaiyya Naidu for invitation as Chief Guest to inaugurate the centenary celebration of AIOC. Prof. Madhusudan Penna, Local Secretary, AIOC was also present.
- Advertisement for the application for Affiliation has been issued.
- Admission Notification of Diploma in Hospitality Studies released.
- The course in Diploma in Bhajan has started in Ramtek Campus.
- n The admission notification for Waranga Campus is issued.
- Hon'ble VC Prof. Varakhedi has met with Hon'ble MHRD Minister of State Shri. Sanjay Dhotreji for inviting as a Special Guest for the centenary celebration of AIOC.



# **Tuli College of Hotel Management**



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Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Ramtek is appreciated as one of the top vibrant institutes in Nagpur for its quality programs and social activities.

(Courtesy: 'The Hitavada' - Hundred years glorious tradition of Journalism - 31.12.2018)

# 2018 EDUCATION

# Top institutes flourish; surge in institutional focus on quality

IN 2018, Nagpur saw settling down of top educational institutions and announcements of some more. Almost all technical institutions went for accreditation by National Accreditation and Assessment Council (NAAC). As far as quality education is concerned, most of the institutes realised its importance and started endeavoring to achieve it. At the same time over 70 colleges are closed down permanently. At the end of three years of existence, top institutes in city still have not shifted to their own places, is the irony. Maharashira Animal and Fishery Sciences University (MAFSU) that was quite active in conducting activities, remained silent while Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University (KKSU) made a fantastic impression on society by conducting quality programmes, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) maintained its flaghigh while volume-wise, standard-wise Yashwantrao Chavan Maharashtra Open University (VCMOU) has gone down. Colleges like Visvesvaraya NationalInstituteof Technology (NNTI), Shri Ramdeobaba College of Engineering and Management (RCOEM) and Yashwantrao Chavan College of Engineering (YCCE) maintained their rankings at national level.

Ingineering and Sanagement (RCOEM) and Yashwantrao Chavan College of Engineering (YCCE) maintained their rankings at national level. Three years ago Nagpurvitnessed certain developments in education sector as Indian Institute of Management (IIM). All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AliMS), Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT). Maharashtra National Law University (MNLU). Government College of Engineering (GCoE) made a stunning entry: The announcement of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER) too was made with much hype but it has not come, the reasons best known to authorities. Symbiosis University too is in the waittled down while AlIMS too started



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Maharashtra National Law University (MNLU)



functioning from the academic year 201819. All these institutes except GCoE are
running in premises not owned by them. In
fact all the institutes have got huge land at
prime places but construction works have
not begin yet. AlIMS and IIM got land in
MILU near Kaldongri.
Until, last year MAFSU conducted many
activities. This year number has come down
to zero. KKSU under Its Vice-Chancellor Dr
Shrinivasa Varakhedi has maintained its
vibrancy and there is an enhancement in
the quality of programmes it organised
throughout the year. After the death of Dr
K Krishnakumar. Vice-Chancellor of
YCMOU, the graph of this good open university is continuously going down. On the
other, IGNOU is moving ahead under its creative Regional Director Dr P Sivaswaroop.
IGNOU is endeavoring to involve people of
all fields into its activities. This is a good
promotional style which should be adopted by traditional universities.
With anex bodies' insistence on quality.

with apex bodies insistence on quality and accreditation, most of the technical institutions have suddenly knocked the doors and accreditation, most of the technical institutions have suddenly knocked the doors of NAAC and got themselves assessed. Lot of things have been talked about skill development and industry-institute linkage. In fact Maharashtra's Department of Higher and Technical Education along with industry, skill development and other related Ministries conducted first workshop on skill in Nagpur. Vice-Chancellors of all universites in State and other stakeholders had come to Nagpur and made suggestions on how employability could be increased. Nagpur was at Centre when Government talked about industry-institute linkage as Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) began it by holding discussion at RODEM. Throughout the year colleges suffered because of scholarship policy of Government. The pending dues mounted to average Rs 5 crore per college.

Central as well as State Government did try to bring something new in higher education but they failed in its application as they did not also sheep did not sheep did not sheep side of the sheep did not shee

That is why the confusion among students, teachers, college-owners remained supreme.



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